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QUEEN'S RD. INCIDENT: SILK STORE ATTACKED

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES, INVOLVING A MOB OF SEVERAL HUNDRED CHINESE, WERE WITNESSED IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON FOLLOWING AN INCIDENT IN WHICH A CHINESE OFFICER WAS ACCUSED OF STEALING FROM AN INDIAN SILK STORE.

THE CROWD, WHICH COLLECTED WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF THE ATTEMPTED ARREST OF THE CHINESE OFFICER, ATTACKED THE SHOP, THE WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL SILK STORE, SMASHING THE DISPLAY WINDOWS AND DOING DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT MANY HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

The trouble started in the store at about 4 o'clock, when a Chinese army officer, in armed and uniformed major, was accused by one of the Indian assistants in the shop of stealing some silk pyjamas from the counter.

A policeman summoned to the shop searched the officer. A crowd quickly collected and in a few minutes had blocked the road.

A reliable eye-witness told the "China Mail" that two other Chinese officers who were passing by incited the crowd which started agitating for the release of the officer.

WINDOWS SMASHED

The crowd stormed the shop, smashing the display windows with stones lying on the pavement.

Two Royal Navy shore patrol members, attracted to the scene, attempted to settle the incident but were booed by the crowd, who were being encouraged by the two Chinese officers.

Reinforcements arrived in the shape of Portuguese members of the Police Emergency Unit and several Royal Marine Commandos, and in about 10 minutes the crowd was dispersed.

The Chinese officer was taken to Central Police Station, and it is understood his case will be dealt with by the Chinese authorities. He was not detained.

Members of the Emergency Unit and Naval Patrol were guarding the shop last evening.

CHINESE SOLDIERS ON SCENE

A crowd of the curious continued to loiter in the vicinity over the next three hours and the appearance of a number of fully armed Chinese soldiers about 7 p.m. attracted more passers-by to the scene.

The soldiers, it appears, were seeking the missing officer and left after being satisfied that he was no longer in the shop.

The Police, with the arrival of reinforcements, then proceeded to disperse the crowd. This was accomplished not without difficulty and one man, a chauffeur by profession, was arrested and taken up to Central Police Station for having, it is alleged, voiced a protest against the police action.

From Police sources it was learned later last night that a member of the Chinese military forces had been taken to Central Police Station in connection with an incident over the purchase of silk at an Indian shop, but had not been detained.

Berlin Crime

Berlin, Jan. 17.

Occupation authorities to-day began arming Berlin's police with guns under a limited rearming programme adopted to combat the crime wave. Only pistols, revolvers and truncheons were issued.—Associated Press.

A Miracle

Welch, West Va., Jan. 17.

Over 200 coal miners had an amazing escape from death in a mine explosion so forceful that experts considered it a miracle that all were not killed. Thirteen of the 207 men in the mine are dead and 36 injured.

Because of the force of the explosion which went upward instead of spreading out on two levels 400 feet deep the casualty total was small. Associated Press.

BRITISH GESTURE

Offer To Give Up Mandates

LONDON, JAN. 17.

FACING A CROWDED HALL WITH EVERY ONE OF THE DELEGATIONS AT THEIR SEATS, MR. ERNEST BEVIN, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER, THIS MORNING OPENED THE RESUMED DEBATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BRITAIN HAD DECIDED TO ENTER FORTHWITH INTO NEGOTIATIONS FOR PLACING TANGANYIKA, THE CAMEROONS AND TOGOLAND UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM.

"I MAKE IT CLEAR THAT OUR WILLINGNESS TO PLACE THESE TERRITORIES UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM NATURALLY DEPENDS ON OUR BEING ABLE TO NEGOTIATE TERMS WHICH ARE, IN OUR VIEW, GENERALLY SATISFACTORY AND WHICH ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER AND ARE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TERRITORIES THEMSELVES."

These territories have been administered by us for over 25 years. We have fulfilled our obligations under the Convenant of the League of Nations and to the best of our ability administered and developed them in the interests of their inhabitants.

"We intend to continue this under the trusteeship system. We are ready to accept the obligations which might rest upon us as the administering authority under this new system.

"Now if that is to be achieved, it is most important that the people of the territories themselves and the world at large should be left in no doubt that the continuity of the administration will be maintained until the ultimate objective of trusteeship, self government or independence as the case may be, is attained."

Mr. Bevin added: "Regarding Palestine, the Assembly is aware that the Anglo American inquiry committee is at this very moment examining the question of European Jewry and also the Palestine problem.

"Regarding the question of Trans-Jordan, it is the intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to take steps in the near future for establishing this territory as a sovereign independent state and for recognising its status as such."

SECURITY QUESTION

Mr. Bevin declared that in these circumstances, the question of placing Trans-Jordan before the Trusteeship Council did not arise.

He then turned to the question of the Security Council and the Atomic Commission.

"One of the most important functions of the Organisation is security and there will devolve upon the Security Council the very grave responsibility to devise plans to prevent any aggression or being able to create war again," he said.

"On the other hand, security must be devised in such a way that those powers which have been victorious in this war can grow together with confidence so that this organisation itself may become the real answer to all devilish devices of war. But to join the Security Organisation is not sufficient in itself. We must be in the position to enforce each decision and that means that each member must take its full responsibility for supplying the necessary forces, funds and supplies to carry out swiftly its decision against any aggression."—Reuter.

Chinese Mission Returning

San Francisco, Jan. 17.

A 23 man Chinese naval construction mission sailed on Wednesday aboard the attack transport "Dickens" for Shanghai where engineers will direct the rebuilding of the Chinese Navy.

Captain Frank T. Yeh, the group's leader, said they will operate at Kiangnan dock and engineering works to build up a patrol navy and later, perhaps, a "protective" Navy.

The mission's chief, Admiral P. T. Ma, is still in Washington.

The officers spent over a year in East Coast navy-yards studying the latest methods of shipbuilding.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast: Mainly fair, cloud increasing in late afternoon; moderate easterly wind.

Yesterday's temperature: Maximum 63 degrees at 1 p.m. Minimum 54.6 degrees at 7 a.m.

Fags Down

Singapore, Jan. 17.

The black market in cigarettes received a severe blow to-day when as the result of a flood of supplies coming up to the market prices slumped from $5 to $1 a tin.

Popular brands are now being distributed at a fraction over the pre-war prices, but owing to the slowness of distribution, racketeers are making a dying kick by buying up all they can and selling at a small premium. Reuter.

R.A.A.F. AIR ACE CHARGED

SYDNEY, JAN. 17.

A CHARGE WAS MADE AT A MILITARY COURT MARTIAL YESTERDAY THAT ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE KITTYHAWKS, OSTENSIBLY ON SWEEPS FROM MOROTAI OVER TANIBAR ISLAND, FLEW TO DARWIN LATE IN 1941 AND RETURNED WITH LOADS OF LIQUOR.

Defence Counsel J. E. Cassidy made the charge in the court martial of Capt. Oliver (Killer) Caldwell, Australian air ace. The prosecution accuses Caldwell, through his batman, of selling whisky to Americans on Morotai at the equivalent of U.S.$40 a bottle. Caldwell pleaded innocent.

Cassidy charged that ranking R.A.A.F. officers openly countenanced importation of liquor to Morotai against regulations.—Associated Press.

MORE AMERICANS

Washington, Jan. 17.

The U.S. Census Bureau to-day said that during the five years ending July 1, 1945, the populations of the United States, including the armed forces abroad increased by 8,000,000 to 139,621,431 persons. The increase is attributed to war-time rises in the birth rate.—Associated Press.

CHUNGKING PLANS FOR NEW DEAL

(By Doon Campbell)

CHUNGKING, JAN. 17.

THE WHOLE CANVAS OF EVENTS IN CHINA HAS CHANGED MIRACLE-LIKE AND SUDDENLY THIS WEEK. INSTEAD OF SNARLING CHARGES AND ACCUSATIONS AT EACH OTHER THAN COULD EVER BE SUBSTANTIATED, THE KUOMINTANG AND COMMUNIST PARTIES ARE NOW SHOWING A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL TOLERANCE AND CONCILIATION, WHICH AUGURS WELL FOR AN EVENTUAL SETTLEMENT.

THE PEACE NEWS HAS AFFECTED THE WHOLE PICTURE IN CHUNGKING, INCLUDING THE MONEY MARKET, WHICH HAS TAKEN A SUDDEN TURN DOWNWARDS. A MOOD OF LESS CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM IS TO-DAY RUNNING THROUGH CHINA'S WAR-TIME CAPITAL.

Commodity prices have dropped from 10 to 15 per cent. The price of gold, which climbed above the official price of C.N.$85,000 last week, slumped to $84,200. American dollars dropped from $1,426 to $1,403; the rupee went down $20 to $30. The market for rupees, however, has recovered somewhat, and exchange peddlers were offering the unusually good rate of C.N.$800 for one rupee.

The prices of cloth, cotton and tung oil all showed a downward trend. Hoarders find difficulty in getting buyers to take their stocks, which they urgently want to sell. The telegraph office has been busy handling messages advising out-station agents not to make further purchases.

It is currently believed that military expenditure for the fiscal year will be considerably reduced from its 40 per cent proportion of the budget to offset the danger of further inflation.

GREATEST NEWS

The peace promise has ended 18 years of armed conflict between the Nationalists and Communists. It represented the second truce between China's two dominant parties and the third agreement to cooperate in the country's history. The first pact was in 1937 when the Communist Party made considerable concessions in their political principles to form a United Front with the Kuomintang to resist Japanese aggression.

Kuomintang quarters say that the present truce was brought about by Government concessions in political power to form a United Front for national reconstruction.

The two parties buried the hatchet for the first time in 1924, as the result of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's appeal for unity to oust "warlordism," but they broke up three years later.

Meanwhile, all sections and shades of the Chungking press are still splashing the news and editorial columns, with follow-ups and analyses of the "greatest news for China since Japan surrendered."

LYRICAL

Many papers are linking the United Nations Organisation and the All-Party Political Consultation Conference now meeting here as "epoch-making events." The "Ta Kung Pao"—China's best-known newspaper—ascribing the League of Nation's failure to military importance, urged the U.N.O. "must be backed by proper military power."

Reports from the Communist capital Yenan state that citizens there "hailed the peace order with acclaim."

Many organs are still carrying lyrical editorials on the "cease fire," typical lines being: "General Marshall was the midwife, delivering the peace child to the Chinese Nation;" "The most glorious chapter in Chinese history, and we feel glorified to be able to write it to-day;" "The first sun ray after a long, gloomy season."—Reuter.

No Coupons For Them

LONDON, JAN. 17.

HUNDREDS OF UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES WILL BE UNABLE TO GO ON "SHOPPING TOURS" IN LONDON'S FASHIONABLE WEST END STORES—IF IT IS CLOTHES THEY HAD PLANNED TO BUY.

The British Foreign Office announced to-day that there will be no general issue of clothing coupons to delegates. Only some who fought with the underground movement of Central Europe during the war and came to London almost without clothes have been fitted out and a few coupons have been allocated to those delegates who have underrated the British climate and have been shivering uncomfortably ever since they arrived.

The Foreign Office has taken special steps to disabuse the minds of the delegates of the widely held impression that they need only apply to the conference departments of the Foreign Office to receive clothing coupons. There had been a rush of such applications during the past few days.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE FLOUR

IN ANOTHER DETERMINED EFFORT TO DEFEAT THE BLACK MARKET, THE ADMINISTRATION HOPES TO RELEASE, DURING THE NEXT DAY OR SO, A SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY OF FLOUR WHICH WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTING SCHEME.

It is understood that the purchase price of this flour will be in relation to the present Government price of bread, which is 50 cts. per pound.

It is also reported that there will be an increased official release of edible oils to combat the excessive prices for this commodity which are now being charged in the open market.

The authorities have several hundreds of tons of peanuts ready for crushing and conversion into oil.

Indications are that this oil, which will be offered at the current official price of $1.80 a catty, will be available for the Chinese New Year.

Iran To Give U.N.O. Its First Test

LONDON, JAN. 17.

AN IRANIAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY SAID YESTERDAY THAT HIS COUNTRY WOULD ASK THE NEW WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL TO RESOLVE IRAN'S DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA AND PREVENT MOVEMENT INTO IRAN OF ANY FURTHER RED ARMY ENFORCEMENTS.

NASRULLAH ENTEZAM, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OF IRAN AND A MEMBER OF THAT COUNTRY'S DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID THAT THESE TWO POINTS WOULD BE STRESSED IN HIS COUNTRY'S PLANNED APPEAL TO THE COUNCIL AS SOON AS IT IS IN OPERATION.

The Eleven-Nation Council, of which Russia is one of the five powers with a veto vote capable of preventing Council action on any issue, is slated to hold its first meeting to-day, Thursday.

The Iranian appeal seemed likely to confront it with the first test of its powers.

Instructions to appeal to the Security Council came to the Iranian delegation from Teheran last Tuesday night. During the day it was reported that Premier Hakimi, author of the instructions, had offered to resign.

Entezam said that the delegation had no intimation of his offer but added that if it were accepted "the status of the delegates to the U.N.O. would be entirely a matter for whatever new government was formed in Teheran."

He declared that the appeal would be broadly based on the principle of protecting Iran's territorial integrity and political independence against violation by Russia. Asked to outline the Iranian complaint more specifically, he told the Associated Press:

IRANIAN CASE

"The Iranian case is that Russia by refusing passage to our troops into Azerbaijan (a northern province in the Russian zone of occupation) prevented our quelling the separatist movement there at the outset. It was not then, and is not now, a movement of sufficient strength to prevent the established government in Teheran from dealing with the situation."

The separatist movement developed during the Russian occupation and Moscow has claimed that the outbreaks of violence in the province resulted from reactionary forces trying to suppress a democratic movement.

After citing the Azerbaijan situation, Entezam said, "we shall therefore ask the Security Council to take steps to see that no further foreign troops are allowed on our soil."

He asserted that there are 700,000 Russians in Northern Iran now, and "the numbers are being increased every day."

"By agreement" he added, "British and Russian troops will be withdrawn by March 2, but every day that passes aggravates the situation. If, therefore, we could obtain an advance of the date for foreign troops to leave, we should be glad, but it is essential in our view that they should not be allowed to increase in the meantime."

Entezam said he was "confident that if the situation were left to the present Iranian Government, we could settle the matter, because the rebellious forces are not large and the movement has not got serious backing."—Associated Press.

Winston Gets Great Welcome In Miami

Miami, Florida, Jan. 17.

Winston Churchill, described by the "New York Times" as "part of the American heritage," detrained from the Havana special here yesterday, and with typical American hospitality accorded to the distinguished, was sped away to his vacation home amid the screaming of sirens escorting police motor-cycles.

Beaming and displaying the V for victory sign, Churchill stepped off the train with Mrs. Churchill, looking fit and happy, and blowing smoke from his ubiquitous black cigar into the warm sunlit air.

The former British Prime Minister was dressed in a tan tropical suit and seemed to have lost much of the pallor of fatigue. Police cleared the way for the Churchill auto as it began its short run over the causeway which spans Biscayne Bay to the home of Colonel Frank Clarke, Canadian Steamship and Woodpull Executive.

Meanwhile, the "New York Times" spoke for the nation in wishing the Churchills "a good rest and all the sunshine of which Florida is capable."

A "Times" editorial said Churchill "will trail the mantle worn only by the authentic great as long as he lives and wherever he goes. As we look back to the days when Britain stood alone against the Axis Mr. Churchill assumes heroic proportions—his voice inspired not only his own nation but ours. He is part of the American heritage."

Winston Churchill yesterday said that he hopes United States troops "are not all going home; because we, the allied forces, are not numerous enough to handle post-war Europe alone."

Winston Churchill defended the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain declaring it was vital "to give us time to get on our feet again. We have suffered financially more than any other country."

"We now face an extraordinary situation of buying food and raw materials with a very heavy adverse balance of trade against us. Unless we are given a chance to recover we may not be again able to take our place as a producing nation."—Associated Press.

Can't Get Used To Peace

Chungking, Jan. 17.

Major-General Claire Chennault, living legend of the "Flying Tiger" days, cannot get used to the fact that peace is back in China. Every time he sees an aeroplane his mind automatically starts working: How many fighters would be needed to shoot it out of the sky, how many bombs to sink it?

Asked if he had retired "permanently", after he told correspondents that he had "definitely retired", General Chennault said: "No, only until the next war." He does not know how long he will be in China—"The last time I came for three months and stayed eight years," he said.—Reuter.

OIL IN CHINA

Chicago, Jan. 17.

Plans for possible development of oil production and refining industries in China were reported here to-day. Under terms of an agreement with the China national resources commission, Dr. Gustav Egrouf and W. B. Stanley of the Universal Engineers will leave shortly for China to investigate the possibilities of developing large scale oil production.—Associated Press.

That Jap. Smile

San Francisco, Jan. 17.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" yesterday declared it agreed emphatically with Tomas Confesor, Philippine delegate to the Far Eastern Commission, when he said the United States should keep troops in Japan for 25 to 50 years as an insurance against any tendency by the Japanese to have another try at world domination.

The paper quoted "Confesor as asserting that Filipino guerrillas learned the Japanese military mind and its passionate addiction to treachery and art of deception. He obviously believes, the paper said, the Japanese deceit of a bowed head and a disarming smile while preparing to cut off your head the moment your back is turned.—Associated Press.

COSMIC RAY POSSIBILITY

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 17.

A MUCH GREATER AMOUNT OF ENERGY THAN THAT PRODUCED BY SPLITTING THE URANIUM ATOM MAY DEVELOP FROM THE USE OF COSMIC RAYS, ACCORDING TO CHANCELLOR ARTHUR S. COMPTON OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

He declared the "processes have appeared in our study of cosmic rays which transform all mass of a particle into energy."

Compton who helped to develop the atomic bomb pointed out that only 1/10th of one per cent. of the mass of uranium atom was released as energy in the development of the atomic bomb.—Associated Press.

QUIET GOLD TRADING

Gold opened quiet yesterday morning at $565 after the hectic activities of the previous day, and throughout the day there was little tendency to buy or sell, the market closing stronger at $580 with buyers possibly offering a little more.

Chinese national currency likewise remained steady, the market opening at HK$4.70 to CN$1,000, and closing at HK$4.80.

There are buyers for U.S. dollar notes at $6.15, Sterling £ notes at $17.60, and Australian pound notes at $12.60.

ARIES OFF AGAIN

London, Jan. 17.

The Royal Air Force secret Lancaster Polar aircraft "Aries", which has flown well over 100,000 miles on liaison and research flights, left England early to-day for South Africa.

The object of the flight is to visit training and operational centres, and to collect and exchange information on air navigation.—Reuter.

THE CHINA MAIL

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PUDDING

It is one of the oddities of [illegible] that a pudding which [illegible] in fact been especially associated with the quick growth of peoples and empires and is famous for the dictum that season is for the speculative and food likes to think [illegible] chiefly a lethargic [illegible] ready but puddenless. The eighteenth century detested roasts, but show John Bull was allowed to observe the manners of the Elizabethan sailor who [illegible] lighter craft and [illegible] the traditions, [illegible] he [illegible] patience [illegible] one Admiral [illegible] the heyday [illegible] and [illegible] but pudden [illegible] [illegible] begin to [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] Fame the [illegible] pudding

[illegible] Vol. of Dark Days [illegible] night,
Pudding to [illegible] Rule from [illegible]

At any rate [illegible] crowned pudding [illegible] occasion on the [illegible] Boy [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and more. The Victorian gentleman had a sweet tooth and an insatiable [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] pudding with [illegible] the Upper Robot of the pudding among particle" as [illegible] Chops note the plural [illegible] antipody. The self-satisfied speech may even have had cheese well. He would not have deemed himself to have dined without some sugary and farinaceous "follow" to his meat. The Americans of today sustain the Victorian tradition and regard pie as the meat dish a substantial bit of "pie" pseudo being [illegible] with a centrum to weight. It is said that he eats more [illegible] has the sweeter taste and lacks interest in cheese and savouries. This addiction to "pie" and sweet [illegible] kickshaws was surely without parallel in British life. The men had lost the craving for cakes and milky dishes, and the women, since they were slimming, viewed the succulence of steamed suet or the layers of pastry and the jug of cream with horrified alarm; rebuttal, perhaps, but none the less [illegible] they averted the watering mouth. The taste for savoury and astringent article was becoming the appetite for rich and lush refreshment. Pudding was more and more left to the nursery. Its suavity as well as its bulk had become the enemy.

There can, however, while any ingredients remain, be no difficulty about supply of British puddings. The cookery books abound with names and notions of puddings, with the country and consequently names as well as with the comic and plebeian ones. Who could not be impressed by a pudding called Sir Watkin, which seems to sing from the menu, like any Gilbertian peer, "Bow, bow (as well as stodge) ye lower middle classes?" Who, on the other hand, could not be impressed by the humility of "Amy's Crumb Pie?" On the august side are Queen's, Cabinet, and Diplomat; on the commoners' bill of fare are the Rolypoly and the Spotted Dog.

Pudding began, it is true, in a meaty way. It was the happy aggregation of the butcher's bits and pieces, nothing so inagnificent as steak and kidney, but more of the haggis kind — and has not haggis been accurately as well as wittily described as "all of the sheep except the mutton?" But later on pudding achieved its progress from the liver and lights to the fruit and sugar. It became, in the majestic English of the Oxford English Dictionary,

a preparation of food of a soft or moderately firm consistency in which the ingredients, animal or vegetable, are either mingled in a farinaceous basis or are enclosed in a farinaceous crust, and cooked by boiling or steaming. Preparations of butter, milk and eggs, rice, sago, and other farinaceous substances, suitably seasoned and cooked by baking, are now also called puddings.

You may gather from that how posterior, and even inferior, are the puddings abominably known as "sweets." For our part we refuse utterly to apply the word "sweet" to anything but confectionery. Let fruit be fruit and pie be pie. Spotted Dog, Sir Watkin, Baked Albert Roll—are these monsters and notables to be fobbed off with the petty title of "sweet?" Here's outrage indeed. "Sweets" to the sweet, but not to the sensible. If we are going back to pudden, let the dull thud of that tremendous title be properly regarded and preserved.

Slashing Attack On Chungking

CHUNGKING, JAN. 17.

THE "NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS," LOCAL MOUTHPIECE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, YESTERDAY UNBURDENED ITSELF OF A SLASHING ATTACK AGAINST PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WHICH IT SAID WAS "BANKRUPT OF MORALITY AND DISCIPLINE."

THE GOVERNMENT, THE PAPER SAID, HAS AN AUTOCRATIC ONE WHICH HAD PLACED "TREMENDOUS SUFFERINGS AND CALAMITIES" UPON THE PEOPLE AND HAD ATTEMPTED TO "DEVOUR EXCLUSIVELY THE FRUIT OF VICTORY BY WAGING CIVIL WAR."

For establishing internal peace and conducting national reconstruction, the Government, it said, should be reorganised.

At yesterday's session of the Political Consultative Conference, Chen Chi-tien, one of the five delegates of the Youth Party, said from now on the Chinese Army should be used only to defend the State against foreign aggression and never again for internecine warfare.

Chen Chi-tien made a number of proposals among them being firstly, that the army should eventually be reduced to 60 divisions; secondly that no officer on active service should be allowed to occupy any civil post or participate in politics; thirdly, that party doctrines should be expunged from army education; fourthly, there should be one command over the three branches of the armed services and the Minister of National Defence need not necessarily be an officer, and, fifthly, the equipment of the army should be standardised.

Liang Shu-min, Democratic League, advocated the placing of the armed forces under an all party supervisory committee which, he said, should be assisted by one to three American advisers.

ARMY OF 5,000,000

General Lin Wei, Vice Minister of War, told the Conference that at the beginning of the war there were 17 army groups, 49 armies and 120 divisions. At the end of 1944 there were 38 army groups, 140 armies and 354 divisions making an aggregate strength of 5,940,000 which, by the end of 1945, had been reduced to 4,830,000 men.

Government, he said, planned to reduce the numerical strength within the next six months to 1,800,000 men comprising 96 divisions, 10 cavalry brigades and signals, transport and other auxiliary corps.

Government intended to use part of the disbanded troops on national projects, including 200,000 for railway construction, the same number for highway construction and 160,000 for water conservancy. Government also planned, Lin Wei continued, to reorganise or disband the various puppet forces.

Chou En-lai, leader of the Communist delegation, said the Army should not only belong to the State but to the people and must have the people's interest in mind. He endorsed the remarks of other speakers for a complete reform in the system of military education.

NO POLITICS

The present system, he said, was partly Chinese, partly German and Japanese and was "not suitable for a democratic country."

Education of the army, should also be neither anti-Communist or anti-Kuomintang. The disparity in pay of officers and men should not be too great.

Chou also agreed that no officer should be allowed to have simultaneously a civilian post. Disbandment of puppet troops he said, must be thorough and they must return to civilian lives.

Chou advocated that party activity within the army should be banned and urged that a time limit should be imposed for the disarmament of Japanese troops in China. Associated Press.

Stanley Internee Wed

Miss Mary Agnes Taylor, who was married in St. Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, recently to Flight-Lieut. Douglas Haig Stewart, returned to Britain only a fortnight before the wedding after spending nearly four years in a Japanese internment camp at Stanley.

She was captured by the Japanese three days before she was due to fly to Kunming to be married to Flt.-Lt. Stewart. She lost her wedding outfit and had to sell her jewellery to buy food in the camp.

The ship on which Miss Taylor travelled to Britain after the fall of Japan, berthed at Bombay for three days. Three hours before it was due to sail again, Miss Taylor, strolling down one of the busy streets, came face to face with her fiancee. He was also bound for Britain but had to wait behind until his service ship was ready to sail.

Miss Taylor is the daughter of Mr. A. R. Taylor and the late Mrs. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was Chief Sanitary Inspector in Hong Kong for many years. Mrs. Taylor before the Far East war worked for Cable and Wireless, Ltd., Hong Kong.

Flt. Lt. Stewart, who is a son of Capt. and Mrs. David Stewart, Hardham [illegible] was the staff of Dairies and Farms, Ltd., Hong Kong.

Addition To Fleet Train

A new 10,000 ton Victory ship "Mull of Kintyre," which can carry over [illegible] aviation spirit, recently arrived in Hong Kong to join the Fleet Train. The ship is a gift from Canada under the Mutual Aid Scheme and is manned by Royal Naval personnel.

"Mull of Kintyre" [illegible] since her base has been a 44-day [illegible] south weather from [illegible] Vancouver, she visited [illegible] Hong Kong via Honolulu.

The ship made the crossing with a minimum seaman crew, the complement being depleted shortly before sailing by the recall of men for demobilisation. Full complement numbers about 360, the majority of whom are tradesmen.

"Mull of Kintyre" is extensively fitted with workshops and a fourdry and will deal with the repair of small vessels, specialising in [illegible] work.

Three [illegible] which have been employed in the Hong Kong area are at present manned "Mull of Kintyre" for minor repairs.

"T.V." May Go To Washington

CHUNGKING, JAN. 17.

A THOROUGHGOING OVERHAUL OF GOVERNMENT AND RESHUFFLE OF CHINESE DIPLOMATIC POSTS ABROAD WAS PREDICTED IN CHUNGKING AS ONE OF THE POSSIBLE OUTCOMES OF THE CURRENT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE.

IF PLANS TO GIVE THE COMMUNISTS AND MEMBERS OF OTHER PARTIES PLACES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINE MATERIALISE, THE DISPLACEMENT OF SOME MINISTERS IS EXPECTED.

It is even being whispered that Premier T. V. Soong might relinquish his post and go abroad possibly to Washington as special representative of President Chiang Kai-shek.

The return to China of Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, has released a spate of rumours that he will not go back to Washington. Doctor Wei, according to these rumours, might be appointed a minister in the Government, the governor of a province or the mayor of one of the more important Chinese cities.

If the post of Chinese Ambassador at Washington, which is considered the main plum in the Chinese Diplomatic Service, falls vacant, it is considered possible that it might filled by Doctor V. K. Wellington Koo, now Chinese Ambassador in London.

LONG DISCUSSION

As both sides continued to accuse each other of violations of the truce agreement, which the Communists alleging Nationalist breaches in seven provinces, the Political Consultative Conference held a long discussion yesterday on the reorganisation of the Chinese Army, and the Ministry of Communications made plans to restore the country's crippled railways.

A Communist dispatch from Chengteh, the Communist-held capital of Jehol province, reported enthusiastic celebrations there on Jan. 11 as a result of the cease fire order the day before by both sides. — Associated Press.

Very Fond Of Killing Japanese

A STATEMENT THAT HE WAS A GUERILLA OPERATING IN THE GUERILLA AREA NEAR THE COLONY AND WAS "VERY FOND OF KILLING JAPANESE" WAS MADE BY A 25-YEAR-OLD CHINESE YOUTH WHO WAS CHARGED BEFORE THE GENERAL MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY WITH ARMED ROBBERY.

The youth, Cau Choi, and another, Chan Kwok-kwong, were charged with robbing a woman, Ng Sau-kuan, at No. 49 Au Tau Kok Village, on December 12 of a jade gold ring, a gold ring, H.K.$98, a quantity of clothing, 30 catties of pork, eight catties of dried licheese, 10 catties of oranges, one dried duck, 36 eggs, 100 packages of "plane" cigarettes and 50 packages of matches.

Members of the Court were Mr Leo d'Almada (President), Maj A. R. Richards and Capt. G. E. C. Edwards.

Mr R. S. Smith, assisted by Det. Chief Insp N. B. Fraser, prosecuted.

Both accused pleaded guilty.

Mr Smith said that on December 12 at about 8 p.m., Ng Sau-kuan and her 16 year old adopted son were in bed when there came a knock at the door. She opened the door and five men entered, two of them armed and three wearing masks.

The unmasked men, the accused, assaulted Sau, hitting her with the butt of a pistol and kicking her. She was then tied up and the men ransacked the house. The stolen articles were put into a big bag which was taken by the masked men.

ROBBERS' THREATS

Before leaving, the robbers warned the woman not to report to the police and the door was tied to delay pursuit.

Mr. Smith added that the woman was in such terror of the robbers that she was taken ill following an identification parade held by the police.

First accused said he was a guerilla and, after the capitulation of the Japanese, not wishing to participate in a civil war, he ran away from the camp. He came here on December 12. He was shown a shop in Kowloon and as he and his companions were very hungry they took away some goods and sold them for $150 which they divided.

Passing sentence, Mr. d'Almada said there was not a single mitigating feature. Five men had attacked a defenceless woman and a small boy. The two accused, said Mr. d'Almada, had assaulted the victims of the robbery most violently. Both were sentenced to eight years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the cane.

S.S. Honecrown, a cargo vessel, left Cairns, Australia, last week direct to Hong Kong with a cargo of 1,600 to 1,700 tons of sugar.

Admiral Lord Fraser left yesterday morning in H.M.S. Duke of York for Amoy on a courtesy call on the Chinese Admiral there. He expects to be away for a few days.

CORRESPONDENCE

Not Fair

Sir, As the Authorities in Hong Kong appear to be very active in arresting and prosecuting persons in possession of goods of a type similar to that issued to H.M. Forces, it is surprising that on every ship arriving in Macao from Hong Kong, passengers, Chinese and foreign, may be seen disembarking with baskets full of tinned goods similar in type to those issued to H.M. Forces. These goods are, for the most part, sold to Provision Dealers in Macao, who make quite a handsome profit on resale to the public at exorbitant prices. The goods may also be seen on display in show windows and many of the containers indicate that the contents are for the use of H.M. Forces. It seems that there is a need for the exercise of more stringent searching methods at wharves or on board ships prior to departure.

It does not seem fair or logical that businessmen who are carrying on business in Hong Kong and thereby helping to keep the wheels of commerce turning in Hong Kong during this most difficult period should be prosecuted and fined for handling goods which are being freely exported from Hong Kong to another port to enable merchants at that port, who have no interest in the prosperity of Hong Kong, to earn big profits.

It might further be mentioned that much of the bread and butter which Hong Kong residents appear to experience considerable difficulty in obtaining can be purchased in Macao for $1.00 and $10.00 per lb. respectively.

WALLABY.

Songsick

Sir,—Can anyone enlighten me with the song of "Pin-Up Girls" for I am very anxious to have the words, and have been trying hard to get them but with no result. I am sure many must have a copy. Would they mind revealing it to an unknown "film fan" of your same taste?

MOVIE SONGSICK.

A ten-year-old Chinese boy was admitted to Queen Mary Hospital suffering from head injuries received as a result of a traffic accident in Queen's Road Central near Garden Road about 2 p.m. yesterday.

Bermuda, Jan. 17.

A Lockheed Constellation four-engined airplane flew here from New York in two hours and 22 minutes yesterday. The Pan-American flight brought American delegates, advisers and newsmen to attend the British-American aviation conference on world airlines.—Associated Press.

Magistrate's Remarks On Crime Wave

"IN THESE DAYS WHEN THE POLICE ARE SHORT-HANDED, AND PEOPLE ARE INCLINED TO BE LAWLESS, ACTS LIKE YOURS TEND TO INCREASE CRIME IN THE COLONY AND IT IS THE DUTY OF THIS COURT TO TRY TO HELP KEEP DOWN CRIME."

WITH THE ABOVE REMARKS MR. LEO D'ALMADA, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL MILITARY COURT, YESTERDAY SENTENCED TANG SHEK-YAU, BRANDED BY THE PROSECUTION AS A "TRAFFICKER IN ARMS," TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD LABOUR.

Tang admitted the charge of unlawful possession of an F.N. Browning automatic pistol and a Webley Scott automatic pistol and 28 rounds of ammunition at No. 83, Tung Choi Street on Dec. 27 last year. Two others, Ng Sheung and Chu Choi, appearing on the same charge, were discharged on the prosecution withdrawing the case against them.

The Court comprised Mr. Leo d'Almada, Maj. A. R. Richards and Capt. G. E. C. Edwards. Mr. R. S. Smith, with Detective Chief Insp. N. B. Fraser, were for the prosecution while Mr. Han Shing Lo represented Tang, Ng and Chan Kat-on.

Another charge against Ng, Tang, Chu and Chan Kat-on and Chan Kwok-kwong, that of doing an act preparatory to committing a crime, namely, storing arms, was withdrawn by the prosecution.

In first asking to withdraw the case against Chan Kat-on, Mr. Smith said that the crown was satisfied Chan was an honest trader and by reason of being there at the time was caught in the net. In the case of Ng Sheung, Mr. Smith said that Police investigations showed very little evidence against him and in view of this the prosecution was accepting his explanation.

PACKET STORED

Mr. Smith told the Court that Tang was the "go-between" in the sale of the arms. Tang took the arms to offer them for sale. Tang got permission to store a "packet" in Ng Sheung's house, the latter not knowing what the packet left in his house contained.

Mr. Lo, in mitigation, said Tang was a vegetable gardener in Kowloon where he often came into contact with guerillas. He was requested by Chu Choi to sell the arms. Mr. Lo said that accused was an honest fellow who had acted foolishly and asked the Court for leniency. Mr. Lo also asked for the option of a fine.

Mr. Smith told the Court that the prosecution took a very serious view of the case and was not prepared to accept the imposition of a fine or nominal punishment. He asked for a sharp sentence and said that accused knew that what he was doing was against the law.

"If it were not for these traffickers in arms we would not be trying armed robbers in this Court so often. They are the men supplying the arms to robbers," added Mr. Smith.

GRAVE CRIME

Mr. d'Almada told the accused that the Court had listened to everything that he and his counsel had said. "Even dissociating the fact," Mr. d'Almada said, "that you were found with other persons it is a very serious offence to be in possession of arms.

"Add to that fact your frank admission of attempting to sell the arms the crime is even graver. In these days when the Police are short-handed and people are inclined to be lawless, acts like yours tend to increase crime in the Colony and it is the duty of this Court to try to help keep crime down."

He said that it spoke much of the accused counsel's courage in asking for the option of a fine, a request with which the Court could not comply. The least sentence the Court could impose upon accused was one of three years' hard labour.

Piracy Charge

Three men were arraigned before the General Military Court consisting of Leo d'Almada (President), Maj. J. B. Kite and Mr. D. H. Blake, on a charge of having committing a piracy on board a ferry on Nov. 20 last year.

The accused, Tam Yuen, 24, Lai Chuen, 26, and Lai Shing, 26, were alleged to have assaulted and put in fear of their lives the coxswain, Leung Yun, and other members of the crew on board the ferry boat Man Kwong. They were further alleged to have robbed Lai Cheung-ling, while armed with revolvers and a hand grenade, of H.K.$1,258.51 and a cut an basket, Chan Cheuk of H.K.$417 and a cotton jacket, and others of H.K.$1,625.80 and C.N.$86,150, jewellery and clothing.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada and Mr. J. Donovan, A.S.P., C.I.D., are for the prosecution.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada yesterday asked leave to withdraw the charge of armed robbery and substitute one of piracy. He said that originally four men were charged but since then one man had escaped from custody. Counsel asked for a date to be fixed for hearing, intimating that counsel will be assigned to the defence of accused.

Hearing was fixed for Thursday and Friday, Jan. 24 and 25.

ROBBERY CHARGES

At the Summary Military Court, Kowloon, yesterday seven Chinese charged with armed robbery and possession of arms were ordered by the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer, to be committed for trial at the General Court on Jan. 24. Inspector Forster who was in charge of the case told the Court that the men were responsible for robbing Shek Hing, owner of a junk, Kwong Lee Hing, on Dec. 27, 1945, when 780 piculs of salt and the junk were taken. The men were Wong Shun, Chan Chi, Shek Hop, Chan Ming, Wu Leung, Wong Ko and Wong Fat Ming.

Leung Fung, Tsoi Chung Fat, Cheng Nam and Tsoi Hon Yiu were also to be tried at the General Military Court on Jan. 24. Inspector Sykes stated that the accused were arrested in Fook Wing Street, Shamshuipo, on Dec. 25, 1945. They were in possession of a .32 revolver, two automatics and 14 rounds of ammunition without a permit.

ARMS CHARGE

Yeung Long-sam was charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday, with unlawful possession of a .32 "Savage" automatic pistol and five rounds of ammunition in Jubilee Street.

At the request of Detective Sub-Inspector R. Mackenzie, the case was adjourned for further enquiries.

Another Chinese Chiu Kau, alias Chiu Yuk, was charged with possession of H.K.$360, $287 in Chinese National Currency and a U.S.$20 note, reasonably suspected to have been unlawfully obtained, at No. 21, Chinese Street, first floor.

This case was also adjourned until Saturday morning at the request of the prosecution.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN

On the ground that there was insufficient evidence to justify going on with the case, an application to withdraw the prosecution of three women held on remand on charges of receiving stolen property, was made by Mr. R. S. Smith, before Mr. Leo d'Almada at the General Military Court yesterday.

Accused were Lam Shuet-fung, Chan In and Chiu King. It will be recalled that three men, while awaiting trial, escaped from the Central Magistracy on New Year's Eve, and have not been re-arrested.

Navy Shore Radar In Hong Kong

The first shore radar station to function in the vicinity of Hong Kong since the re-occupation is a Royal Navy manned mobile interception-set located on a hillside about ten miles from Kai Tak airfield.

The site for the station was cut out of the hillside by Japanese prisoners-of-war and is 400 feet above sea level, overlooking the panorama of a wide bay. The station will do flight-direction work in conjunction with the airfield.

Known by the initials G.C.I. (ground controlled interception), the set is formed by three vans, one of which is equipped with a revolving radar mast.

It can be used for general radar purposes and is capable of giving long range warning of approaching aircraft. Two Diesel generators supply power for the set and the camp lighting arrangements.

Personnel of the G.C.I. site at present number 18. They are attached to M.O.N.A.B.S. and do operating, plotting and maintenance work. Two flight-direction officers, Lieutenant (A) P. Moon and Sub-Lieutenant J. Wakely, supervise the station.

Work began on the site in October, three terraces being levelled out of the sloping ground, encompassing two concrete gun emplacements. A well was sunk to obtain water for cement-mixing and some brick-laying was done with the aid of an egg-slice. The men live under canvas and meals are prepared in a small but efficient galley. Fresh water supplies are sent to the outpost from Kai Tak.

Unofficial mascots of "G.C.I. site" are three Chinese boys who joined the camp of their own accord and are now "in uniform."

On one occasion, the camp had a bandit scare, but the suspected armed robbers were eventually identified as Chinese policeman.

"G.C.I. site" has its own emblem—a stone at the camp gateway bearing a skull, wearing a tin hat askew, jauntily smoking a pipe.

The Local Naval Authorities have received a request for the transport of food supplies and Red Cross stores to the Sisters of Charity on Chusan Island. Most of the people under the care of these sisters are infirm and or-

GERMANY IN BETTER SHAPE

Immense Progress Since End Of War

Two Kings' Statement On Palestine

CAIRO, JAN. 17.

KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA AND KING FAROUK OF EGYPT YESTERDAY ISSUED A JOINT STATEMENT DECLARING "PALESTINE MUST REMAIN AN ARAB COUNTRY."

The two Kings stepped openly into the current tense political situation as the Anglo-American joint Palestine Inquiry Commission finished its Washington hearings and prepared to go to England and the Middle East for a further study of Jewish claims to a homeland in Palestine.

Their statement was read by Egyptian Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha at a luncheon given in honour of the two Kings by the Pan Arab League. It marked the first public comment by the powerful Arabian ruler since he arrived here for a 17-day visit with Farouk. His visit, heretofore, had consisted largely of colourful ceremonies which stressed Arab unity but otherwise apparently was not mixed with politics.

The two Kings declared that the eight nations of the Pan Arab League "do not wish more than to live in peace and to live free" but insisted that the League "will take care to defend the rights of all Arabs for liberty and independence."

"We join all Arabs and Moslems in the World" the Kings said, "in their belief that Palestine is an Arab country and that it must stay an Arab country."—Associated Press.

"Quick First-Aid" Job Done

BERLIN, JAN. 17.

GERMANY IS STARTING THE YEAR 1946 IN FAR BETTER SHAPE THAN COULD REASONABLY HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. EPIDEMIC FIGURES, EXCEPT T.B. AND V.D. WHICH ARE STUBBORN, ARE GOING DOWN INSTEAD OF UP. LAW AND ORDER IS FAR BETTER NOW THAN IT HAS BEEN AT ANY TIME SINCE LAST MAY.

THE MILLIONS OF BOMBED-OUT HAVE BEEN SHELTERED SOMEHOW IN HOMES OF A KIND. SEVERAL MILLION AT LEAST HAVE BEEN PUT INTO IT AND HAVE FOUND SOMEWHERE TO LIVE AT LEAST TEMPORARILY. POLITICAL LIFE IS BEGINNING TO FUNCTION TIMIDLY. COAL PRODUCTION IN THE SOVIET ZONE IS UP TO 70 PER CENT OF 1938 AND IN THE WESTERN ZONES THE MINES ARE PUTTING OUT 7,000,000 TONS OF COAL A MONTH.

In the ruins of Berlin, children were given Christmas treats at cinemas. On the battered Kurfeurstendamm, one cafe even had a Christmas tree standing cheerily at the door.

Looking back to the days of May when the nation looked like a smouldering pile of ruins out of which it was questionable whether any organised life would easily emerge for years, the progress is immense. It is a triumph which has emerged largely owing to the quick help given by the four victorious Powers.

That is the broad picture. It shows a first-aid job more or less done. But the more difficult problem of convalescence lies ahead. All four Powers agreed on the necessity of getting Germany back into a condition where the Reich would not form a chaotic obstacle to Europe's recovery. They have not so far agreed on a common policy as regards the future.

Absence of a long-term policy has sharply hobbled the activities of the four-power control body, the Allied Control Commission. It is leading, too, to friction. At the last meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of this body, the United States representative, General Lucius D. Clay, for the first time made decisive use of the powers given to him by Washington to force an issue on the question of a centralised German administration.

U.S. FED UP

The question of a Central Administration for Communications and Posts was brought forward. General Louis Kieltz for France got up and announced that France refused to accept such a body. General Clay moved that the Allied Control body abandon its rule that the vote on any decision must be unanimous and urged that Britain, Russia and the United States should simply go ahead and organise this administration.

Both Britain and Russia intervened to suggest a postponement. This was agreed; but the United States had shown that she is tired of the present position by which the giant control organisation in Berlin has every piece of vital work blocked by French refusal to accept any German unity.

At the same meeting, it was made fairly clear that all Four Powers have agreed to differ about finance in their zones and to go their own ways with an arrangement for a clearing centre in Berlin. Britain and France stick to orthodox banking and keep the old German banks going. Soviet Russia has introduced the system she uses at home of banks run by major and minor local authorities and America appears to be going in for banks under the control of the various states in her zone.

The end of the year saw some brisk and quite important political developments in Berlin which are likely to have long-term repercussions.

Soviet displeasure at the sturdy opposition of both bourgeois parties, namely Christian-Democrat Union and Liberal-Democrat parties to the land reform measure which has settled some 300,000 families on over 4,000,000 acres of land, has led to the swift removal from political life, for the moment at any rate, of the chairman of both parties. Dr. Waldemar Koch, of the Liberals, went first. A veteran anti-Fascist with a record of struggle and imprisonment, he was ousted by his own party after the Soviet authorities had apparently forbidden him to speak in public.

DEMOCRAT'S CHALLENGE

The Christian-Democrat leader, Dr. Andreas Hermes, who was sentenced to death in connexion with the July 20 revolt of 1944 but who had not been executed when the war ended, was not quite so easily got rid of. He challenged the predominantly Communist policy which prevails in the Soviet Zone on land reform and education and demanded that religion should be taught in schools to those pupils whose parents ask for it. He said that the standard twelve-acre small-holding allotted to the new settlers is too small and is unworkable, and he made a number of practical suggestions for modification of the reform.

Dr. Hermes soon found himself in difficulties. He was unable to obtain permits on time to allow him to attend the Christian-Democrat national congress in Bad Godesberg. Several provincial organisations of the Christian-Democrat unions announced their disapproval of his policy. A meeting was called in Berlin of the executive committee of the party and some provincial delegates—about 60 in all. Discussion was brisk and while Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg solidly supported Dr. Hermes, the delegate of Mecklenburg-Verpommern opposed his policy.

Finally, a letter from a high Soviet authority ordering Dr. Hermes to lay down his post was read at the meeting. Under these circumstances the discussion ceased. Jakob Kaiser, a veteran Catholic trade unionist, was named chairman and he accepted. But on one condition—that everything that had happened at the meeting should be published. So far this has not been permitted by the censorship authorities and he has therefore not definitely accepted.

ARMED ROBBERIES

At the same time, the Socialist Executive Committee was meeting. delegates of the Communist Party at their headquarters in the former head offices of the Dresdner Bank in Berlin. The latter have for some weeks been putting considerable pressure on the Socialists to accept a fusion of the two parties. A very heated two-day discussion found the Socialists still refusing. In the end, to avoid the appearance of a breakdown, a joint commission was named to study the matter further.

Law and order greatly improved as the year advanced. Particularly the outrages of armed bands of displaced persons were checked. There is still too much armed robbery—15 people were murdered in the British sector of Berlin in one month for the sake of a wrist-watch or a wallet—but the overall picture is incredibly better than it was. In almost every case the attackers were not Germans.

Although seven months have elapsed since the cessation of hostilities, the average German still is shy of politics. For one thing, life is difficult. Working hours are long and wages very low. Wood must be sought for fuel. The average ration of a 2lb. loaf per person every four days with about 3 lbs. of potatoes and a little meat and fats during the same period, is sufficient to keep one going, but it is not likely to yield people with much energy for political activity at the end of the day's work.

Unless he has a good set, the German finds it difficult to follow German or foreign news, for most of his newspapers are severely censored. The Americans are the only occupying authorities to give any considerable freedom to the press to speak freely on German and other matters. No foreign newspapers or books of any kind are available in Berlin.

Nevertheless, if Germany under four-Power tuition makes as rapid progress during 1946 as she has done since May, the position of Europe should look far better much sooner than might have been hoped.—Reuter.

Silver Worth Millions In Secret Journey

The Bank of England has locked its strong-room doors on 700 tons of silver worth more than £2,000,000, carried across England in secrecy by four special trains. The silver, cast in ingots, had arrived from America in the 7,000-ton motor ship Sacramento at St. George's Dock, Hull.

So secret was the shipment, writes a Daily Express reporter, that when the Lord Mayor of Hull, Councillor H. Harrison, and the sheriff, Councillor H. W. Jackson, visited the Sacramento one of Hull's newest ships they were not told of the treasure that lay in the holds beneath them.

Hull dockers unloaded the silver straight from the ship into 40 closed goods wagons which were shunted close to the ship.

Armed railway police detectives guarded all entrances to the dock and watched the unloading.

When each train was ready wire seals were placed on the wagon doors.

BULLION VANS

The trains were met by bank officials at King's Cross goods yard. There the silver was transferred to the Bank's special bullion vans and driven through London to the back entrance of the Bank of England.

Two armed detectives from the City Police travelled with each van. Policemen on the route were warned.

City silver experts think the silver is probably going to India where Britain and America are selling silver to pay for war material and the upkeep of the Armed Forces there.

Owing to inflation and the pegging of the rupee, silver fetches twice as much in India as it does anywhere else in the world.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.

Fog, described by the police as the thickest for years, caused the ferry-boat "Ernie Pyle" to strike a liner docked here.

There were no injuries among the 1,500 Pacific veterans aboard the liner.—Associated Press.

Argentine Government Threatens

Buenos Aires, Jan. 17.

The government began on Tuesday to invoke the wartime law to assure the population sufficient food in the face of a shutdown of business activity by Argentine business and commercial leaders in protest against the government's labour policies.

The government had ordered wage increases and year-end bonuses. Factories and stores were closed in protest. Government officials said that if merchants refused to sell food and other essential products, the government would take over the stores.

Government agents began swearing out warrants against businessmen under the wartime law banning speculation. Government officials said that under this law refusal to sell goods constitutes a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment.—Associated Press.

CATTLE-BREEDING IN AUSTRALIA

Santa Fe, N.M., Jan. 17.

Now that the war is over, Australian cattle breeders are pushing hard for a top place in the livestock industry, depending upon their own initiative and ability to make up for lack of financial support, says Sanky Trimble, an American cattle country newsman, who has returned from military service in Australia.

While the war was in progress, their activities were curtailed by the lack of shipping space and the lack of access to the world's herds for breeding stock.

In Queensland, the leading cattle state, some of the more fertile country at last is being put under the plow and cattle are topped up for the last few months before being marketed, on such crops as wheat, oats, lucerne and various types of sorghum. These crops give a continuity of feed over most of the year.

Australians are vigilant to maintain the highest standards in their breeds—and are determined to rank soon with the nations of the world in beef quality as well as quantity.—Associated Press.

Out Of Jobs

Washington, Jan. 17.

Employments are keeping pace with the demobilisation of the armed forces, the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Labour Department announced to-day. Unemployment is listed at 2,020,000. A gain of 181,000 jobs was registered from mid-November to mid-December.—Associated Press.

China Child Welfare

Shanghai, Jan. 17.

A Chinese child welfare plan on the lines of the British scheme—reputedly the most comprehensive in the world—is believed to be the aim of Dr. W. Carson Ryan, British child welfare expert, in his attempts to help the youth of China, it is learnt.

Sent by the Child Aid Council, Dr. Ryan is the first child welfare expert ever sent to China, and is confronted with the colossal task of undoing the harm, both physical and mental, that has been done to the young people of China by eight years of sufferings and privations.

Dr. Ryan was one-time Secretary of the British Educational Mission to the United States, and for many years was editor of educational papers for children.

Under the British scheme a young person is taken care of from before birth until long after he or she is at work. Besides education, he or she is provided with free meals and medical aid.—Reuter.

No Sabotage In Hawaii

Honolulu, Jan. 17.

Robert L. Shivers, former special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Hawaii, to-day told the House Territories Sub-Committee that there was no sabotage by the Japanese in Hawaii before or after the Pearl Harbour attack.

Shivers said such reports were false. He testified as a witness in the committee hearings on statehood for the Islands.

Shivers said there was no truth to the rumours of arrows cut in canefields pointing to Pearl Harbour or that Japanese drivers had blocked the highways or that a large stock of enemy ammunition was found stored in Hawaii.—Associated Press.

Crosby Outcroons Sinatra

Chicago, Jan. 17.

Woody Herman was named the past year's "King of Swing" in the ninth annual readers' poll conducted by the magazine "Down Beat."

Herman polled 3,913 votes against 2,284 for Duke Ellington, who in turn finished more than 1,000 votes ahead of the third choice, Benny Goodman.

Winner of the "Sweet bands" competition was Tommy Dorsey, with 2,684 votes as compared with Charlie Spivak's 2,421 and Ellington's 1,361.

Bing Crosby was acclaimed favourite male vocalist by 110 votes over crooner Frank Sinatra. The "Groaner" won 2,249 votes against Sinatra's 2,139, with Dick Haymes third with 609.—Associated Press.

Truce Breaches

Chungking, Jan. 17.

New reports of fighting in North China in violation of the truce agreement was made to-day by General Chang Chun at the Political Consultative Conference.

General Chang Chun was the Chinese Government representative on the truce committee which last week concluded the truce agreement.—Associated Press.

AUSTRALIAN JUDGE FOR JAPAN

Sydney, Jan. 17.

Doctor H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, to-day said that Sir William Webb has been nominated as the Australian Representative on the International Military Court which will try major Japanese war criminals soon.

Sir Wm. Webb is Chief Justice in Queensland.—Associated Press.

TRIBUTE TO MARSHALL

Washington, Jan. 17.

The Washington "Times-Herald" to-day paid editorial tribute to Gen. George C. Marshall as the man primarily responsible for bringing the Chinese truce agreement.

"It is another addition to his already heavily decorated cap," said the newspaper. "It is another feather in his cap if the truce turns out to be more than temporary and the promised reforms come about as promised."—Associated Press.

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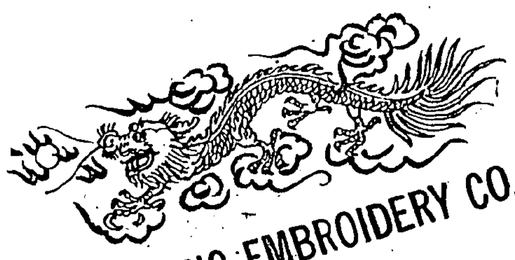

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One of the first objectives of Japanese bombers in 1938 was the destruction of China's universities. China had been building these institutions at a rapid rate. They represented her new way of life; a way of life which the Japs did not like. When the War came upon us, the question of how best we, at Lingnan, could contribute our part in China's struggle for existance, was not easily decided. We could have joined the armed forces; we could have gone off in hiding; or we could do our best to protest the new, infant culture represented by our institution. Japan's early actions quickly convinced us that her fight was against the new China. Our resistance was as much to preserve the new China as to fight with arms. Many members of our families and colleagues did take up arms or join government war time services. Included were my own son and brother. A few of us remained to preserve that which we considered as good Lingnan.

It is the story of Lingnan in exile which I wish to relate. I was a part, but only a very small part, of the whole process. But it has fallen my lot to tell the story. Please pardon undue references to myself. I only wish to tell as complete a story as possible, and can best do this by relating my own experiences.

The story of our move from Canton to Hong Kong in 1938 and then to Kukong, or rather the little village of San Yan Miao nearby, in 1942 has already been told. Although never very far from the enemy, we managed to exhist in our bamboo and plaster buildings there for three years, as indeed did

BEGINNING OF THE END

The real story of the exile begins with the first alarm to retreat from the Japanese attempt to capture the Canton-Hankow Railway line in the summer of 1944. Being an artist rather than an historian, I do not recall the exact date. But when the Japs started south from Hankow, capturing Hengyang and at the same time started northward on the railway from Canton we were informed Kukong was the most important town between the two drives. Early in the summer, we decided it would be better to take refuge in Ping Shek a town on the rail line, just within the Kwangtung border, offering more mountain protection. Our agricultural College had already been located there. Finances were low at their lowest, but General Yue Hon-mau, a good friend of Lingnan, made a needed loan. If we had had more money we would have gone to a safer place. By late summer the Japanese threat appeared to have subsided. Instead of driving along the Canton. Hankow R. R. line, they established a corridor to the west via the West River, Liuchow, Kweilin, and Henyang. We went back to our rather developed, though temporary, war-time campus at San Yan Miao.

For three and a half months more we enjoyed this haven. Christmas was celebrated there. At the time it seemed to be a very happy occasion. New Year was ushered in with a ceremonious one thousand nine hundred and forty five blows on the little strip of iron railing which served as our bell. Little did we realise what was going to happen.

EVENTS MOVE RAPIDLY

On the 21st of January, 1945, we began to "smell gunpowder". The reports began coming that the Japs were preparing to invest the region along the little used mountain trails. President Y. L. Lee hurried off to Kukong, about twenty miles away, to get as much money as the banks would give. One had to walk those miles and he was gone for several days. In the mean time, more news about the Japs indicated that events were moving rapidly. We prepared for immediate evacuation. The President, upon his return was placed to find everything prepared. With keen foresight, he immediately appointed a governing committee of six:

Dean Hwang, in charge of students and faculty.

General Wong and Mr Lai, in charge of intelligence and the armed force;

Mr. Tse, in charge of food, money, and workmen;

Mr Siu and Mr. Sz-to, in charge of public relations, i.e. dealings with the peasants.

As for the President, he was off with Mr Chang Fa-kwei to get some place where communications with Chungking and America could be established. Object: money! our prime need at the time! Since the Japs had him on their "list," his was the most dangerous mission. We as a group had some protection. There were as many as 80 rifles among us on one occasion we were able to withstand a minor Japanese attack.

MOVE BEGINS

The evening of the same day of the President's departure, gun shots were heard. We knew then that the Jap plain-cloths men were creeping into the area. This hastened our decision to depart. The next morning the move began. First the women and children; then the students and faculty carrying their own belongings; then the workmen carrying some of the food, the University's records, and other valuable moveable property. Protecting the whole line and very well organised were our "rifles," volunteers from among the students, teachers, and workmen. There were about 300 of us. We only went six miles, but this was just far enough to find a good hide-away in two mountain villages. A group of about twenty volunteers stayed behind to assure that the remaining food, tools and other movable property would be transferred later. We stayed in these Hakka villages for about three months. Nearly all our food, which we had so carefully stored, was moved into the mountains. This rice and salt, combined with the protection of our "rifles," gave us a welcome among the mountain folks which we otherwise would not have had.

Our "government" operated smoothly and efficiently. Rules and regulations were strickly enforced. As intruders, friction with the natives was inevitable. For example the students started bathing in a stream above one of the villages. This pollution of the water was resented. But all such disputes were "ironed out" and the villagers soon became friendly enough to invite students into

THE LINGNAN EXILE

BY

SZE-TO WAI

their homes for celebrations. Although, no attempt was made to carry on with academic work, the students did learn social science. They found how the people in the back mountains lived. They were forced to learn, because they had to live as these folks lived, with all their privations and closeness to nature. The University organisation kept on going. Teachers' salaries were all paid "on the dot." Rice allowances continued as scheduled. The students, being cut off from their homes, were given allowances of money and food and whatever else was really needed. Dr. Chan and his two nurses, with but a small stock of drugs, did a marvelous job of keeping our health. Two of our staff who were on the point of death, pulled thru, largely due to their diligent work. The wife of another staff member could not be saved. A child was born to another member. Life and death were always very close.

ON THE MOVE

But the Japs kept ever on the move. Kukong was in their hands; they were constantly using the highway along the river, only a few miles distant. Our scouts kept a close eye on all nearby movements and our guards were vigilant in watching all possible approaches. At the least sign of danger the girls were sent into hiding in the caves near the top of the mountain, since they would be the chief of Japanese brutality. The "committee" had frequent meetings: at least, once every four days. In order not to arouse the apprehension of the natives, we would often go to a lovely plum orchard, as if on a leisurely stroll. There we would discuss the problems of the day. From our own intelligence it became increasingly apparent that we were in a shrinking no-man's-land peninsula between the Jap and Chinese lines. On the urgent advice of the Chinese General, with whom we were in touch, we finally decided to move again on the first of April.

Our real trek then began. It was deemed best to break up into smaller groups. This for several reasons. It was difficult to know where the Japs would strike next. If one group did not survive, perhaps another would. Then, too, it was easier to move about the country and slip across "lines" in smaller groups. Dr. Kunkle and his Union Theological College students had already left us about the middle of March to go to Linhsien, to the west, making a dangerous dash across the Jap. lines. The Agricultural group decided to go North to the "Five Mountain" district on the Kwangtung-Hunan border. I was directed to take a group of about seventy to blaze the trail to the town of Yamfa, to the East. Here we prepared places for those to follow. Others did trickle in until I had a group of about 160. These consisted mostly of women students; faculty members with their wives and children; trusted workmen. The latter rendered most valuable assistance. They were the ones who carried the children in baskets hung from the usual Chinese pole. It was surprising how well the children fared. There were no accidents with them. The workmen also carried the University's records—none were lost—no student with us during the war years was without an academic record when we returned to Canton.

INGENIOUS CODE

We stayed in Yamfa for about a month. Some of the men students went off to join the Army, others began making their way towards Meihsien, where President Lee had located. We were finally able to get a few messages from him by a combination telegraph and runner service. We had to use a code, writing as if it was about private family affairs. The President was the "head of the family." We were even able to get some money from him.

Dean Hwang stayed behind in the Hakka villages for a time, with a group of about fifty. They did their best to hide books and other equipment and clear up matters. Before they came to Yamfa, my group had moved on to Chiling district. This trip was over high mountains and necessitated the crossing of a Japanese line. The crossing was a high point of tension, although, nothing exciting actually happened. We got up at two one morning; marched single file as silently as possible, in the moonlight across rice paddies down to the river; crossed in a small ferry, family by family; then stole across the highway and reached a safe mountain retreat on the other side at about five a.m., here breakfast was had as a relief. However, we later learned that four hours after our crossing a column of about 400 Jap soldiers did come along the highway. All this could not have been accomplished without the co-operation of the peasants and Chinese soldiers along the way. Dean Hwang and his group came by a slightly different way, using boats by a roundabout river route. But he too had his problem of crossing the Jap line.

Mr. C. K. Tse was the "little Moses" of our group; I was his Aaron. His leadership was superb ever pressing us onward when we needed to go on, taking care of the needs of the group as a whole as well as of each individual, and offering courage and sound judgment at the right times.

A DELUGE

After the crossing, we went into the high Linghai Shan in torrents of rain. The streams were swollen, forcing us to stay in a small village near the top for four days. When the deluge had subsided and were able to move again, we found one stream which had to be waded, at least hip deep, forty-nine times due to the zigzag path down the mountain side. Hand clasp chains and ropes were a necessity for these fordings. It was steep! If one did not watch his step, down, down, down he would go. But everybody came thru without harm. Even the children kept dry in their baskets, covered by the large Chinese sun-rain coolie hats. We reached Fenwanchu, where the U.M.C.A. and the Kwangtung International Relief Committee, the only civilian relief organisations operating in southeastern Free China, had established an evacuation station for the population of Kukong. In all they served over 60,000 people. We were among the last to make use of the station. It had been kept open especially for us. Some of our students were helping with these organisations. From there on we followed the K.I.R.C. "evacuation line." This lead first to Koonuk, in the Chiming district, a two days march away. Here we stayed for about a month, waiting for Dean Hwang and his party. The young daughter of one of the staff died mysteriously; perhaps poisoning or acute malaria. We went on to Lin-ping where the Dean finally caught up with us—a five day journey from Koonuk.

WORTHY LEADERS

It was a happy meeting. Dean Hwang had courageously, intelligently, and efficiently led his smaller group thru much difficulty. Emotions could not but run high during these times. Partings were sad—there were no assurances of what was going to happen. Reunions were joyous and would clear many a doubt and worry as to what had happened. We were not a military organisation and each was free to choose his own courses. Doubting the decisions of leaders was only natural, at times. But the leaders proved their worth beyond all question and the vast majority loyally "stuck."

Following the "evacuation line" was comparatively uneventful. At one point we did see the Japs only a few hundred yards away, but again nothing happened. We would have to walk from 22 to 27 miles a day. This was not easy for the older members and women. At Linping, a message from President Lee urged Dean Hwang and my self to hurry on to Meihsien to prepare for a reopening of the University. The two of us left the combined group in charge of Professor Tse. Travel from Linping on was much easier. We were able to get "sedan chairs" to Lowfung, and then a bus over good (for war-time China) roads to Meihsien in the extreme eastern part of the Province. Meihsien was fast replacing Kukong as the centre of activity for the free part of Kwangtung. Government officials, professional persons, merchants, bankers and the like were gathering in or near this town. Previous to the war the town was known for its wealth, derived from the South Seas, and the large number of primary and secondary schools.

HANG THE LANTERN

In due time the main party reached Meihsien. They came by a slower route, using river boats wherever possible. President Lee gave us a good feast, in one of the famous restaurants. It was, indeed, a joyous occasion. All dressed up in our best, one would hardly know that only a short time ago we were suffering from sore feet and "roughing it." I was called upon to give my favourite song, "Hang the Lantern."

Hang the lantern, we want, we want the light;
The light before us brightens our eyes;
The light from above brightens our hearts;
But the light does not always shine;
If we want the light to be shining always we must continue our creating.

Preparations were all set for the reopening of school. We obtained the use of classrooms from various local schools; we gave the entrance examinations; we registered the Middle School students. Then the big news came! The Japanese surrendered! Victory at last! Immediately plans were changed and the process of returning to Canton began.

The return could not be effected for the whole group at once. Some preparations had to be made. A birth in a staff member's family needed attention. Also, before the final official surrender, the Japs still controlled part of the East River district thru which we had to pass. The first to arrive in Canton was a party of four headed by Mr. Lai during the first part of September. They hurried to the Honglok campus laying claim to all the property by means of seals on the doors and windows of the buildings. This quick action saved a lot of trouble afterwards and was one of the main factors in being able to open the school around the middle of October. The second party was of workmen who arrived to make the necessary repairs and put things in order. Third, was President Lee, following the official party of Admiral Chan Chak, the new mayor of Canton. Dr. Lee came back as he had gone around the country: with a bag on his back. The students managed to trickle back by various and devious ways. I was put in charge of the last Lingnan party. We came by boat down the East River to Shek Lung, and from there by slow train to Canton.

AT HOME

What a relief when we reached the big Tai Sha Tao station. There to meet us were some of our colleagues with the regular Lingnan bus and truck. Our party had the main part of the faculty with their families carrying what was left of their personal belongings, the University's records and most of the University's money. We were quickly carried off to the campus without trouble. We felt like princes at a royal reception. What a relief! no more dickering with coolies and no more eternal waiting for this and that and the other thing. It was the middle of October and the University was just about to reopen its doors, "at home." Our U.T.C. and Agricultural colleagues had already made their return. They too had had their adventures.

The physical Lingnan which I had known and loved and seen grow ever since 1904 was all in place. But more important, the faculty; the students; the organisation; and the spirit had held together thru all our wanderings and had now returned. We had been gone eight years. The buildings looked immense after knocking about in mud huts and small villages. The Canton Hospital, now a part of our Medical College, gave the "return to civilisation" feeling with their modern and undamaged buildings. It was gratifying to find the trees still standing and the outward appearance of the campus unchanged, except for a few minor details. A lot of equipment was gone, but Lingnan as a whole, was still sound in body and spirit. Lingnan carries on!

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Reform Camps To Make Good Parents

REFORMATION CAMPS FOR ERRING OR NEGLECTFUL PARENTS AND CLUBS TO GIVE WIVES THE CHANCE TO PASS ON TIPS TO BRIDES ON HOME-MAKING ARE PROJECTS NOW BEING DISCUSSED BY WELFARE OFFICERS.

A WELFARE OFFICER SAID TO DAILY MIRROR REPORTER: "I AND MANY OTHERS ENGAGED IN SOCIAL WORK ARE CONVINCED THE GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO PROVIDE STATE-CONTROLLED REHABILITATION CAMPS FOR GUILTY PARENTS. PRISON MAKES THEM BITTER AND DOES NOTHING TO IMPROVE THEIR PARENTHOOD. THEY WOULD GET CLEAN AND GOOD SURROUNDINGS IN A CAMP.

"Fathers would go out to work to keep their families, and after a while the whole family would be free to go back to citizen life.

"Prison for the parents does no good to the children either. They go to a home, and get regimented, and they lack initiative when they face the world.

"They fret and cry for companionship of the real home, if it were a place of dirt and squalor."

Lancashire welfare officers suggest that in cases where wives have had illegitimate children while husbands have been in the Forces, reformation camps would help them to forgive and forget, and to give the blameless child a chance to lose its stigma.

A HANDICAP

More than half a million unwanted children face a handicap which the welfare organisations are unable to remove.

A brides training club has been started in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, by the local Women's Gas Council.

Mrs. Greenwood, secretary of the Women's Council, says, "Most of the young wives moving into the new prefabricated houses have never run a home of their own before, and we are hoping they will pick up useful advice at the Club."

BRIDGE NOTES

"About a month ago you wrote about the excellent bidding of this hand," writes a reader, "All you said about the play was: 'The contract was far from a laydown, but South's careful play earned twelve tricks without excessive difficulty.' I'm sorry to say that my difficulty in seeing the correct play is excessive. I always run my against two diamond losers. Don't you?"

North, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable.

	S. Q 9 8 4 3 H. A D. 4 3 2 C. A 7 6 2	
S. 7 2 H. K Q J 6 3 D. K 8 5 C. Q 10 5	W E S	S. 6 H. 10 8 7 4 2 D. J 10 7 C. 9 8 4 3
	S. A K J 10 5 H. 9 5 D. A Q 9 6 C. K J	

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1S.	2H.
3H.	Pass	4D.	Pass
4S.	Pass	6S.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West's normal lead is the King of hearts, and dummy wins with the Ace. South next draws one round of trumps, and then switches to clubs. The club King and Ace are followed by a club ruff and dummy is entered with the postponed second round of trumps for another club ruff. Dummy regains the lead with a heart ruff and a diamond is returned from the dummy.

At this point the stage is set for the key play of the hand. Instead of finessing the Queen of diamonds, South finesses the nine. As it happens, that forces out the King, and the rest is easy. But even if West had been able to win the trick with the ten or Jack of diamonds, South would still make his contract. West would either have to return a diamond up to South's Ace-Queen or lead a heart and allow dummy to discard a diamond while South ruffed. Note also that it does East no good to put up the ten of diamonds on the first round of that suit. That allows South to play the Queen and retain the A-9 as a tenace over East's 10-7.

The play is a rather neat one and is based on the fact that there is less risk in cashing the high clubs with a trump still out than in banking everything on the diamond finesse.

* * *

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

S.—J 3
H.—K J 5
D.—K Q 4 2
C.—Q J 7 3

The bidding:

Schenken	You	Maier	Jacoby
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 S
Pass	(?)		

Answer: Bid two no-trump. Since your partners is fourth-hand his bid must be sound, and you can safely show your "maximum pass."

Score 100 per cent for two no-trump; 70 per cent for two diamonds; 60 per cent for two clubs; 20 per cent for three no-trump; 0 for any other bid.

QUESTION

To-day you hold the same hand but the bidding is:

You	Maier	Jacoby	Schenken
Pass	Pass	1 S	Pass
(?)			

What do you bid? (Answer To-morrow).

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Jan. 17. Elections for the new Haitian legislature probably will be held within 10 days and the military junta which overthrew the regime of President Lescot has scheduled a presidential election for April 15.—Associated Press.

NEWMARKET SALES

Newmarket, Jan. 17.

There were few buyers and fewer big prices at to-day's concluding session of the Newmarket January bloodstock sales.

To-day's aggregate was over 20,830 guineas for 131 lots, and the total aggregate for two days was 80,439 guineas for 250 lots.

The British Bloodstock Agency paid 1,000 guineas for Carteret, a 4-year-old filly by Casanova out of Priscilla Carter. Carteret is three-parts sister to the Oaks and Champion Stakes winner Hycilla and is destined for the United States, where Hycilla arrived recently.—Reuter

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG.

WORKS BRANCH CIVIL AFFAIRS

NOTICE

Water Supply

It has been found that many consumers are using water from the mains for flushing supplies, and attention is drawn to the fact that under the Waterworks Ordinance, permission must be obtained from the Water Authority before mains water can be used for this purpose.

All consumers using mains-water for flushing must therefore report the action pending to the Water Authority, who will decide in each case whether or not the supply will be allowed to continue.

Every consumer who has an alternative ullaboo well supply for flushing must also report that fact to the Water Authority in writing, and must take steps to see that repairs of such are necessary are put in hand as early as possible

An inspection of all premises will be made in the near future and every consumer found to be using mains water for flushing and who has not reported it will be liable to have his entire supply disconnected

J. FORBES, Lt. Col.
Water Authority.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG.

CIVIL AFFAIRS WORK BRANCH

NOTICE

Water Supply.

The public is hereby notified that Timber Licences have been issued to the Firms or Persons on the list below and that no Firm or Person other than those Licenced by the Water Authority can be employed to carry out work in connection with Water Supply. The list, and others which will be published from time to time, should be kept for reference.

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87, Wing Lok Street, H.K.
The Empire Sales Co.
261, Hennessy Road, 2nd floor.

J. FORBES, Lt. Col.,
Water Authority.

OUT OF THE JUNGLE

Honolulu, Jan. 17.

The "Navy News" to-day reported that five more Japanese, who said they did not know the war was over, came out of the Guam jungles and surrendered on Monday.

American military personnel in Guam is still being warned to stay out of the jungles, the paper said.—Associated Press.

Tenancy Tribunals

Before the Kowloon Tenancy Tribunals yesterday, in two courts under Messrs. A el Arculli, J. M. Wong and Chau Wai Sang, Horace Lo, F. A da Silva and Lau Yuk Wan, four cases were settled

Mr H. L. Kwan represented the applicant in a case involving No 583 Nathan Road, first floor Through Mr Kwan, the applicant, Chok Chi, told the Tribunal that the question of rent was discussed between the tenants and himself and a solution reached. The opponent was not only willing to pay the pre-war rent but ready to pay $80 which was $22 more The application was only to obtain formal permission from the Tribunal to collect more than pre-war rent Permission was duly given by Mr Arculli

In the next case the applicant and the opponent had come to terms before the sitting

Capt B G D who acted for the opponent, said that he could not avoid eviction At first the tenant was not willing to pay $5 per cent from the 15th, but now he was willing to pay the amount and order of eviction was not issued In Court the opponent was ordered by the Tribunal to pay rent for Oct Nov Dec and Jan at $5 per cent The first three months' rent was to be paid before the end of Jan Rent for the month to be paid before the middle of Feb Any default in payment on the part of the tenant would mean an immediate order for eviction

YORKS FIXTURES

Leeds, Jan 17

Yorkshire County C C has allocated their county championship fixtures for next season to the following grounds: Sheffield Lancashire, Glamorgan, All India and Middlesex, Leeds Leicestershire, Surrey, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Bradford Kent, Notts, Essex, Warwickshire, Scarborough Hampshire, Hull Northamptonshire It is intended to arrange a match with Scotland in Scotland

In second class Championship games Yorks will play Staffordshire at Barnsley, Lincolnshire at Hull, Cheshire at Mexborough, Northumberland at Scarborough, Lancashire at Saltaire and Durham at Redcar Reuter

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NOTICE

The Office of Civil Liaison Officer, Kowloon, has been wound up but applications from Chinese residents for the Kowloon Garrison Authorities may still be addressed to Honourable Mr. T. N. Chau, C.B.E., Representative in Kowloon of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Mr Chau's office is in Room 106, Peninsula Hotel.

"THORNYCROFT"

Our Branch Office has opened temporary premises c/o Messrs. Blair & Co., at French Bank Building, 2nd floor, and we shall be obliged if all prospective clients will communicate enquiries to that address during the present emergency period where they will be promptly handled and communicated to our executive who is now proceeding to London to ascertain full details and specifications with prices of latest models on all lines of our products:—

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No Decision Reached In Labour Talks

Representatives of dockyard workers and employers met again yesterday afternoon at the Labour Office to continue the discussions carried over from Tuesday on the dispute that has arisen on the question of wages and working hours.

The meeting lasted over four hours, and it was revealed that the following terms were offered by the dockyard representatives to their workmen:—

To all skilled mechanics represented by the Chinese Engineers' Institute in employment on Jan. 1, 1946, to incorporate the 20 per cent. H.C.L. in the basic wages set out in the agreed scale and then to give a further increase of 15 per cent., making a total of 38 per cent. on these basic wages.

The effect of this would be to bring a workman whose basic wage was 16 cents an hour to a basic wage of 22 cents per hour, or $1.98 on a nine-hour day, which was substantially the same as the agreement arrived at with the Administration, and the Public Utility Companies. This offer will be put into effect as from Jan. 1, 1946

After considerable discussion it was agreed that the offer should be referred to a meeting of the workers which will be held under the auspices of the Institute on Sunday, Jan. 20

FINAL DECISION

The matter was discussed at great length, but as no settlement could be reached, it was agreed that the offer would be referred to a meeting of the workers for final decision.

It is understood that a full meeting of the workers, under the auspices of the Chinese Engineers' Institute, will be held on Sunday, Jan. 20.

As at the meeting on Tuesday last, nine representatives of the workmen were present, with three members of the Institute. There were four representatives of the dockyards.

RICE CHARGE

Lau Sui Shing, 26, scroll of the Man Sang Cheong Rice Dealer, No 151, Hill Road, was charged before Mr C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday with selling 40 catties of rice to Chan Chi-kong, who was not registered for purchase at his shop.

Chan Chi kong, 23, special constable, was charged with purchasing the 40 catties of rice without the ticket issued by the shop, and with not being a registered person at the shop.

Both accused were allowed bail of $500. The case was adjourned until Jan 21 at the request of Detective Sub-Inspector P. J Waldron.

RAF SOCCER XI

The Royal Air Force team to play Kwong Wah at King's Park on Saturday, will be selected from the following players:—

Procter, (2708 Squdn), Cpl. Lennox, (5026 Squdn), Cpl. Pritchard, (2708 Squdn.), Sgt. McCrystal, (Kai Tak), Dawn (5207 Squdn), Smith, (53 R.U. (P)), Pennington, (Kai Tak), Cpl Hughes (Provost), Snowshill, (367 W.U.), Pitt (Kai Tak), Hall, (201 SPSU.), Cpl. Stokes, (5026 Squdn), P O McNeill (209 Squdn), Brooks (5025 Squdn).

The kick-off is at 3.30 p.m.

CHARGE DISMISSED

Six Chinese were charged with unlawful possession of three tons of diesel oil on board a boat at the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter on Jan. 9, before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

Detective Sub-Inspector F. A. Ewins prosecuted, while Lieut. J. T. Prior pleaded not guilty on behalf of all accused.

After hearing the facts and evidence in the case, Mr. Kwan dismissed all the accused on the ground of insufficient evidence.

CITY ROBBERY

Loot amounting to a value of $5,000 was obtained by burglars who broke into the premises of the Kin Hua Company, on the ground floor of Kayamally Building, Queen's Road, during Wednesday night.

Goods stolen included four cameras, eight pairs of shoes and other articles of clothing.

HAD NO PERMIT

Found inside the Kowloon Docks without permits, two Chinese, To Chi Sing and Chu Kai Yung were summoned before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Inspector Dimsdale who prosecuted, told the Court the accused were arrested by detectives at 6 a.m. on Jan. 16. They said that they were picking up firewood. A fine of $10 was imposed.

H.C.L. Hits Canton

Canton, Jan. 17.

Wage earners and the salaried class have been extremely hard hit by the soaring prices of essential commodities since the New Year began.

Formerly only poor people went to the cheap dining halls set up by charitable organizations. Now they are patronized by well-dressed men and women. A larger number of people is seen lining up before the ticket office of these dining halls

Several days ago, the ticket office of a cheap dining hall at the West Gate of the city was stormed by a crowd with the result that a small girl and a woman were pushed down on the ground. They not only sustained injuries but also lost the money in their hands and had to go home with empty stomach

Many landlords are contemplating an increase of another 50% in rent after Chinese New Year Some tenants in the Sai Kwan area have been notified to this effect

Owing to the high cost of fuel and the general rise in the cost of living, the Municipal Electric Administration has announced that from Jan. 16 the rate for electricity and water will be increased to $200 and $150 per unit (the existing rate for both is $120 per unit)

The first lot of relief flour from the UNRRA was put on sale yesterday by qualified dealers at $80 per lb. It is learned that the province of Kwangtung may look forward to receiving 230,000 tons of foodstuffs in February from U.N.R.R.A. The arrival is awaited keenly as this is expected to bring food prices down.—Our Own Correspondent

Harvey To Coach

London, Jan. 17.

Len Harvey, the British boxer, wants to help coach Bruce Woodcock, British heavy-weight boxing champion, to a world championship, and Woodcock's camp will accept the offer when conditions permit.

Harvey, with British champion ship titles from middle to heavy a world cruiser-weight championship and 400 odd fights under his belt, says: "Bruce has it all except experience, and I would be only too pleased to assist him in getting that for the sake of British boxing."

Len, unscarred, master of defence, and probably England's best ring general of this century, added: "I want no financial sum, but I would like to see an English boxer succeed where so of us failed.

"Wells, Scott, Farr, myself—none of us had a better chance than Woodcock has now.

"American boxing cannot be so good this first post-war year, and if Joe Louis has gone back at all, Woodcock would be sitting pretty with the rest of the heavyweights. But he must have more generalship. I should be glad to help him."—Reuter.

GUARDS LOSE

London, Jan. 17.

A Swedish Guards team beat a British composite Guards Battalion side from Oslo in a shooting match at the Kaknes Range at Stockholm by 30.5 points to 17.5.

A Swedish Garrison team shooting on the same range also beat a British Garrison team from Oslo by 34 points to 14.

These contests were in rifle shooting at 300 metres, and tommy-gun and pistol shooting at 25 metres. Both British teams beat the Swedes with the tommy-gun but lost the rifles and pistols contest.

The best British performance was put up by Captain John Stack, of the Irish Guards, who has been moving around the world with his Regiment for 25 years. He scored 193 points with the British Army rifle and 199 points with the Swedish Army rifle.—Reuter.

HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE

New York, Jan. 17.

Mike Jacobs, America's leading boxing promoter, announced today that the world heavy-weight title fight between Joe Louis and Billy Conn will be held at the New York Yankee Stadium on June 19.—Reuter.

Home Soccer

London, Jan. 17.

At Villa Park, the Royal Engineers drew one all with the Scottish Command in a representative match, after leading one goal to zero at half-time. Skelton of Huddersfield got through for the Engineers during the first half, with McQuade of Newcastle equalising after an hour's play. The international centre-half, Thyne of Darlington, was outstanding in the Engineers' defence.

Over 24,000 spectators at Fulham saw a goal by Adinall in the 27th minute of a hitherto goalless third round Football Association Cup tie to give Queen's Park Rangers a deserved victory over Crystal Palace. The Rangers now meet Southampton in the fourth round. As in the two previous games hard tackling and sure kicking of the defences allowed the forwards few opportunities, but the Rangers worked better as a team.

Extra time was necessary on the Spurs' ground before Bingo of Notts Forest had the misfortune to put through his own goal to carry Watford through to the next round when they oppose Birmingham. The game started over half an hour late, owing to the late arrival of the Notts team.

Here are the results of the matches played to-day:

F.A. Cup third round replays Queen's Park Rangers 1, Crystal Palace 0 (Crystal Palace eliminated 0-1); Watford 1, Notts Forest 0 after extra time (Notts Forest eliminated 2-3).

Royal Engineers 1, Scottish Command 1.—Reuter

Football At Law

Capetown, Jan. 17.

A case unique in the history of Rugby football was heard at Bellville, in South Africa, when the magistrate was asked to unset the decision of a referee.

The Athenian Rugby Football Club claimed delivery of a trophy which they won by seven points to four, but an objection was lodged on the grounds that the referee had awarded seven points to the Athenians in face of their infringements of the laws of the game.

The Parow and District Rugby Union upheld the objection and ordered a replay but the Athenian Club refused to play and started legal action

After argument in court the parties agreed that the referee's decision could not be overruled and the trophy was re-awarded to the Athenian Club. Reuter

BLUE KILLED

London, Jan. 17.

Among those killed in a leave plane which crashed near Rochefort, in France, was Wing Commander J. G. Halliday, the Oxford cricket blue.

He played against Cambridge in 1935 and in 1938 was elected captain of Oxfordshire, for whom he headed the batting averages in the last season before the war.—Reuter

ORIENTAL

4 SHOWS: 2.30--5.15--7.15--9.15

Showing To-Day & To-Morrow
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.,
Rita Hayworth—Thomas Mitchell
in the Bright Lights of Broadway

"ANGELS OVER BROADWAY"

Its a Compelling Drama..... that Probes into the Heart of a Vital, Throbbing Metropolis.

—Next Attraction—
"SMILING GHOST"

CATHAY
WANCHAI ROAD WANCHAI
AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 9.15 p.m.

BLUE BEARDS 8th WIFE

Starring
Gary Cooper Claudette Colbert

—To-Morrow—
SHOWING AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15, 9.30
"THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO"

MAJESTIC
TO-DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m
LYNN BARI -:- JOHN SUTTON
in
"MOON OVER HER SHOULDER"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
—TO-MORROW—
"STEP LIVELY"

QUEEN'S THEATRE

Final Showing To-Day at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
20TH CENTURY-FOX PROUDLY PRESENTS

with JOHN HARVEY -:- JOE E. BROWN
MARTHA RAYE & HUNDREDS OF BEAUTIES
(IN SUPER TECHNICOLOR)

—— OPENING TO-MORROW ——
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"
A Paramount Picture starring RAY MILLAND

Lee Theatre

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE FIRST U.S.S.R. DOCUMENTARY FILM TO ARRIVE HERE

Showing the last and decisive battle in Fascist Germany, the capture of Berlin and the unconditional surrender of the German Armed Forces to The Allies.

SHOWING TO-DAY KING'S At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

Again you will say "THIS IS HER BEST!"
EXCITING! ... ... as only DURBIN can be.
GAY! ... ... as thrilling romance should be.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.
JEAN HARLOW ROBERT TAYLOR
in
"PERSONAL PROPERTY"
AN M.G.M. PICTURE
—NEXT CHANGE—
H.K.'S
"BACK TO BATAAN"
Starring JOHN WAYNE with ANTHONY QUINN

QUEEN SUFFERING FROM SHOCK

Rome, Jan. 17.

Queen Elena of Italy has lost the use of her right eye as a result of shock following news of the death of her daughter Princess Mafalda of Hesse in a German concentration camp, according to the Monarchist newspaper "Italia Nuova."—Associated Press.

CHINA COMMITTEES

Chungking, Jan. 17.

The Political Consultative Council adjourned yesterday after appointing Committees to discuss the government organization, common political programme, military affairs, the National Assembly, and the draft of the new constitution.—Associated Press.

MIRACLE-LIKE CHANGE
Peace-On-Earth Atmosphere In Chungking

Jap. War Guilt Trials

Tokyo, Jan. 17.

General MacArthur has decided that the American member of the International Tribunal to try General Tojo and other war crime suspects will be a civilian and not a military officer, it was learned at Allied Headquarters to-day.

MacArthur plans to select an outstanding lawyer not necessarily with long experience but representing the higher levels of the American bar. Chinese and some British Empire members have already been nominated. Their names, however, have so far been withheld. Russia still maintains silence on whether she will participate.

General MacArthur has approved a charter under which the Tribunal will conduct the trials. It will be issued within the next few days. The court will probably meet in the first week of February.

Indictments against top flight Japanese war leaders are expected to be returned by about Feb. 15. General Tojo and 15 or 20 others will probably be named for the joint trial outlining the prosecution of the Japanese considered responsible for starting the Pacific war.—Associated Press.

PACIFIC BLUEPRINT?

Washington, Jan. 17.

State Department officials to-night declined to comment on press reports from London that the United States delegation to the General Assembly of the U.N.O. has a "secret blueprint" for the control of the Pacific Islands, although authoritative sources said that some sort of plan covering the islands wrested from Japan by United States armed forces will be drawn up by the Department, in cooperation with Army and Navy officials.

The State Department spokesman said that the matter rested solely in the hands of the delegations to the U.N.O.—Reuter.

Whole Picture Shows Change

(By Doon Campbell).

CHUNGKING, JAN. 17.

DR. SUN FO, PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN, DISCLOSED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO SET UP A TRANSITIONAL POLITICAL MACHINERY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

HE SAID: "THE GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO REVISE THE ORGANISED LAW OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SO AS TO EXPAND THE STATE COUNCIL AND MAKE IT INTO A SUPREME POLICY MAKING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGAN.

There are two concrete measures contemplated: an increase in the number of State Councillors and the appointment of State Councillors by the President of the National Government from among non Kuomintang leaders.

"The functions of the expanded and re-organised State Council are similar to those of the present Supreme National Defence Council: (1) Legislative principles. (2) Administrative policy. (3) Important military measures. (4) Financial schemes and budget. (5) Matters submitted by the President of the National Government. (6) Proposals submitted by one third or more of the State Councillors."

Asked if the Council's decisions would be put into immediate operation, Dr. Sun Fo said, "Yes, but if the President of the National Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be difficulties in their execution he may ask the State Council to re-consider them. If two-thirds, or more, State Councillors are in favour of the original decisions, the latter will be carried out. In cases of emergency, or foreign invasion, the President may take emergency measures, which he will report to the State Council later. The expanded and re-organised State Council will be the highest governing body within the governmental framework."

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Asked if there would be any changes in the Executive Yuan when the Government is expanded and re-organised, he replied: "The Government intends to create a certain number of Ministries in the Executive Yuan, with, or without, portfolios."

Dr. Sun Fo said that while the currently convened Political Consultation Conference might discuss "bread principles" concerning the draft constitution on May 5, 1936 a revision is more likely to be undertaken by a technical commission, which will consider the opinions of various quarters and submit its final conclusions to the National Assembly for approval.

He emphasised that the functions of the National Assembly are "limited to making the constitution and not enforcing it."

General Chou En-lai, Communist representative in the recent talks, told me to-day that his party "agreed in general principle" with Dr. Sun Fo's proposal to broaden the basis and re-organise the Government.

WHAT'S THE FUSS

Dr. Fu Sen-yen, Acting President of the Peiping National University and a non-party man, said that it would be "premature" to judge Dr. Sun Fo's statement.

Looking at the present political situation in the broadcast prospective, the Kuomintang seems to want nationalisation of China's armies before the formation of a Coalition Government, whereas the Communists seem to want a Coalition Government before their 20 to 24 re-organised divisions are absorbed into a national military pool.

There is such complete unanimity on general principles that the uninitiated foreigner wonders what all the fuss is about. There is perhaps an excess of idealism and a deficiency of realism.—Reuter.

Capt. Scott Retiring

Colombo, Jan. 17.

Captain William Scott, who spent 14 years as deputy administrator of the Nicobar Islands, which he evacuated in 1942 when the Japanese took over the islands, is retiring soon. He is the only white man who can speak the aborigines' language on the Islands.

A former Scottish international soccer player and boxer, he taught the Nicobar troops to play football and other games.

When Scott evacuated from the Islands in 1942, his ship struck a mine and his wife was drowned. He was picked up and eventually arrived at Madras, where later he joined the 2nd Gurkha Rifles in which he served as Captain. As soon as hostilities ended Scott returned to his post.

One of the first things he learned was that the Japanese had executed the doctor there, Dr. Steven Jones, and 38 Indians.—Reuter.

Baby Ship

New York, Jan. 17.

The liner "Argentina" is scheduled to leave for England to return 550 brides of American servicemen and their babies.

The liner's hold is filled with diapers, cribs, bassinets, baby blankets etc. for children.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN CANCELS WARSHIP ORDER

London, Jan. 17.

The Admiralty disclosed Tuesday that Britain has cut its warship building programme in order to construct more merchantmen.

Work on some warships, including the super-aircraft carriers Audacious and Ark Royal II will continue on a non-priority basis so that construction on approximately 100 cargo ships now on the ways will no longer be slowed by a diversion of workmen. Work has been stopped on a third supercarrier, the Eagle.—Associated Press.

London, Jan. 17.

Munich radio to-day said that 28 aircraft factories have been destroyed in Bavaria by order of the American authorities there.—Associated Press.

Britain's "Monstrous Obligation" To India

London, Jan. 17.

A sense of bewildered grievance sometimes emerges when people in Britain contemplate the monstrous colligation of Britain's indebtedness to India, states George Malcolm Thomson, well known journalist and author, in an article in to-day "Evening Standard."

Proceeding to discuss the question whether this is justified, Mr. Thomson says: "The industrial effort of India was one of the great and saving improvisations of the war.

"Without it the Middle East could not have been held, nor Britain's Far East territories rescued from the Japanese."

The writer refers to the "extraordinary disparity between the economic standards of Britain and India," and adds: "The national income of India before the war was about £6 per head per annum. The average Briton was about 33 times richer than the average Indian. India has 400,000,000 human beings, the vast majority of whom live on the border line of starvation.

STRAIN OF WAR

"The extra strain of war upon such community is not in terms of inconvenience, rationing, queues and controls, but of severe hardships and economic disturbances, inflation and, at the worst, plain famine."

Mr. Thomson concludes that such a country as India can send great armies to battle, but it cannot " for them. Britain was glad of the armies and was able to pay for them.

"True, India and her hopes of free development were saved. But Britain was saved too. And it is in the light of that victorious partnership of two peoples so deeply contrasted and so strangely linked that the question of Indian balance should be examined, assessed and solved."—Reuter.

REICHSTAG FIRE ADMISSION

NUERNBERG, JAN. 17.

HERMANN GOERING, ONE OF THE 22 NAZI LEADERS FACING WAR CRIMES TRIAL HERE, SAID TO AN AMERICAN INTERROGATOR THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE BLAMED FOR FIRING THE REICHSTAG IN 1933 BECAUSE "COMMUNIST ACTIVITY WAS EXTREMELY STRONG" AND "OUR NEW GOVERNMENT AS SUCH WAS NOT VERY SECURE."

GOERING'S DECLARATION WAS READ INTO THE RECORD OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL BY ROBERT M. W. KEMPNER GERMAN-BORN MEMBER OF JUSTICE ROBERT JACKSON'S STAFF, WHO WAS THROWN INTO A NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR HIS PART IN ATTEMPTING TO OUTLAW THE NAZI PARTY. HE LATER WAS EVICTED FROM GERMANY.

Kempner read the stenographic record of his own interrogation of Goering in Nuernberg. The transcript showed that Kempner reminded Goering he was the highest law enforcement official at the time of the Reichstag fire and inquired how Goering's press officer was able to announce before any investigation was made that the Communists were responsible for the fire.

Goering admitted that the announcement might have been slightly premature but continued "the Fuehrer wanted it this way." He said Hitler was convinced the Communists did it.

Kempner introduced the interrogation report as evidence against Wilhelm Frick, who as Minister of Interior signed the Nazi announcement blaming the Communists for the blaze. Frick was disclosed also to have obtained German citizenship for Hitler who was previously regarded as an "undesirable alien" by the Prussian police.

HITLER'S CITIZENSHIP

Kempner produced an affidavit given by Otton Meissner, former Chief of the Chancery of the German President, declaring Frick had managed to have Hitler appointed Councellor of the Government in Brunswick.

He said it thereby was made possible for the Fuehrer to gain citizenship and become a candidate for the Presidency of the Reich against Marshal Hindenburg.

Frick was one of the originators and the chief administrator of a secret Nazi decree under which many thousands of aged and infirm Germans were put to death, Kempner declared.

He read into the record a 1941 statement by Dr. T. Lang, which was a part of the original report of the Czechoslovak War Crimes Commission showing that up to that time at least 75,000 aged persons and at least 200,000 persons suffering from mental or physical disabilities were put to death, most of them in gas chambers.

The notorious Hadamar murder factory, an institution in which thousands of Germans as well as 400 Russians and Poles were killed by gassing and hypodermic injections, were operated with the full knowledge of Frick, another document showed.—Associated Press.

Ten Hospitals For China

Washington, Jan. 17.

It is learned through the Foreign Liquidation Commission and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that the relief agency U.N.R.R.A. has bought ten complete United States Army hospital establishments in the Philippines for use in executing the U.N.R.R.A. relief programme in China. The purchase price was $1,369,840.

It is understood that the equipment is at present in preparation for shipment to China from the Philippines. The equipment totals 8,750 beds and a large supplementary equipment.

It is further learned in quarters associated with Far East matters that additional U.N.R.R.A. ships loaded with relief goods including large amounts of foodstuffs and clothing are at present en route to China from the American Pacific Coast. Their arrivals are expected shortly.—Associated Press.

INDONESIAN DEMANDS

London, Jan. 17.

Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens said on Wednesday that Indonesian independence demands "would not be considered by the United Nations" because such demands could be placed on the agenda only if sponsored by one of the member governments.

Referring to Batavia reports that the Indonesians planned a direct appeal to the United Nations Assembly, Van Kleffens said that he felt a solution for the East Indies problems would be found when Dutch officials meet with Indonesian Republicans in Batavia in a few days to discuss a new set of proposals.—Associated Press.

U.N.O. AND PALESTINE

Washington, Jan. 17.

Sir John Singleton, British deputy chairman of the Anglo-American Palestine Committee, today indicated he expects the U.N.O. eventually will consider the Palestine problem.

The Committee concluded its hearings in this country and will sit next in London.

Peter Bergson, Chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, urged the Committee to accord recognition of Palestine as a Hebrew nation.—Associated Press.

Jap. Contradicts Himself At P.W. Trial

Yokohama, Jan. 17.

Prosecution witness to-day recalled to the stand in the war crimes trial of Kaoru Hirate accused of responsibility in the deaths of four British prisoners of war, testified he had seen Hirate strike a prisoner only once and then with palm of his hand.

Recalled to the stand by Commission members, Mitsuo Michikawa said he was not able to recall the name of the prisoner struck but said he was struck for a repeated offense of stealing one or two days prior to the striking incident.

At one point of Michikawa's testimony, Colonel Oliver E. Trechter, President of the Commission, leaned forward pointing his pencil at the small sharp-faced witness, and said in a loud voice: "Yesterday I recall you testified you saw the prisoners beaten in hospital. To-day, you say there were none. I caution you that you are under oath and to add nothing or subtract nothing."

Michikawa replied: "Yesterday I stated I heard of a prisoner medical orderly being struck for making a mistake but I did not state the prisoner patient was beaten."

Trechter ordered an interpreter to ask Michikawa if he discussed the case with anyone during that night.

"I spoke of it a little with a woman who was at the place where I stayed" he replied. The matter was dropped there.—Associated Press.

Soviet Delegates Reach Seoul

Seoul, Jan. 17.

The Soviet delegation arrived from its northern occupation zone and after a welcome from the American representatives began preliminary steps designed to rehabilitate Korea.

The arrival of the delegation of 73 marked the initial phase for working out the overall plan agreed upon at the Moscow Conference to help this liberated nation's 30,000,000 persons regain their independence lost to the Japanese nearly 40 years ago.

Major-General A. V. Arnold greeted Col.-General Shtikov and his staff at the Seoul station and escorted the party to their quarters at Chosen Hotel. Later Lieut.-General John R. Hodge, Commander of the American forces in Southern Korea, paid his respects to the Russian and his staff. To-morrow the leaders will formally open the conference in a public ceremony in the government-general's building, once the scene of Japanese plans for exploiting Korea.

Hodge said that at the request of the Soviet delegation news releases will be limited to joint communiques.

Each nation is well fortified with technical advisers for economic problems. The restoration of Korea's economic foundation comes first according to the Moscow decisions. Once this is established, political questions will be undertaken.—Associated Press.

FLEET GOING HOME

San Diego, Jan. 17.

The 5th Fleet will return to the United States from Japan within three months, it was disclosed by Vice-Admiral Frederick C. Sherman shortly before he flew to assume fleet command at Tokyo. He said San Diego would be the home base for 5th Fleet's aircraft carriers.—Associated Press.

COMMUNISTS GO INTO BUSINESS

New York, Jan. 17.

The Browder brothers, who held top American Communist Party posts, have gone into business here it was reported to-day.

The former American Communist Party Chairman Earl Browder and his brother William Browder have opened an agency to supply retail stores with reports on where to obtain hard-to-get merchandise.

Earl Browder was voted out of the Party Chairmanship last Summer when Communist leaders disapproved of his policy of continuing war-time cooperation with capitalism in the post-war period.—Associated Press.

Meatless Days Ahead In U.S.

New York, Jan. 17.

Most of the United States meat supply was expected to be cut off by the nationwide strike of meat packers which began to-day.

When last minute negotiations failed, the union leaders called on 268,000 meat packers to walk out.

This is the second big walk-out in two days and brings the total number of workers idle throughout the country to 873,000.

A spokesman for the Industry said that the plants produced about sixty per cent. of the country's meat.

Dispute has arisen over the union's demand for a wage increase of 15 cents to 35 cents an hour. New York faces a meat famine.—Reuter.

SOUVENIRS USED IN CRIME

Washington, Jan. 17.

President Truman to-day said steps are being taken to prevent machine-guns and small arms being brought into the United States by returning servicemen from falling into the wrong hands.

The President discussed the matter with Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago who said a "tremendous amount" of small weapons were coming in as souvenirs, some falling into criminals' hands.

The Post Office will prevent shipment of such arms, he said.—Associated Press.

MAGNUSON WANTS MORE BRITISH ISLANDS

Washington, Jan. 17.

Senator Magnuson, Washington state Democrat, called to-day for acquisition of some of the British-owned island bases in the western hemisphere in connection with the proposed loan to Britain. Magnuson said the question of acquiring British bases is "essential to our defences," and should be raised before the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan is approved.—Associated Press.

PALESTINE FINDS

Jerusalem, Jan. 17.

A small quantity of gunpowder was found to-day in an omnibus at Petah-Tikva, nine miles inland from Tel Aviv. The passengers in the bus were detained.

Parcels containing illegal pamphlets and a quantity of British battle-dresses were seized when the baggage office of the local Inter-Urban Bus Company in Tel Aviv was searched.—Reuter.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.

Stocks remaining from the 1945 California rice crop on January 1 were the lowest for that date in four years, the state department of agriculture reported. Mill and warehouse stocks totalled 3,684,000 bags, compared with 4,587,000 bags a year ago.—Associated Press.

Attempt To Stop Steel Walk-Out

Washington, Jan. 17.

President Truman to-day called the threatened steel strike antagonists back to the White House in an attempt to keep the 800,000 steel workers on their jobs. The steel strike deadline has been set for January 21.

Meanwhile, over 260,000 meat packing-house workers began their strike which is expected to shut off most of the U.S. meat supply.—Associated Press.

AMERICAN WOMAN TO BE CANONIZED

Vatican City, Jan. 17.

His Holiness the Pope will hear preparations for the canonisation of blessed Mother Francesca Saverio Cabrini and three other sanctification candidates at a public consistory on February 21.

If Mother Cabrini is canonized she becomes the first American citizen to become a Saint. She died in Chicago in 1917.

Meanwhile, Vatican sources express the belief that virtually the entire membership of the College of Cardinals will attend the February 18 Consistory at which 32 prelates from six continents will become Princes of the Roman Catholic Church.—Associated Press.

Tokyo, Jan. 17.

Applications for permission for Japanese nationals to enter South Korea will be disapproved unless requested for particular persons by the United States Military Government in Korea, according to a notification by Allied Headquarters to the Japanese Government.—Associated Press.

German Interest In Local Elections

Frankfurt, Jan. 17.

Lieutenant-General Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor of Germany, said yesterday that the interest of Germans in their next week's local elections has "exceeded our hopes."

"Most of the authorised voters are expected to take advantage of their first free ballot since 1933," he said.

He told a press conference that he expected that voting was to prove a valuable start toward re-educating Germans in the processes of democratic self-government. He conceded however, that the voting, which is restricted to communities under 20,000 population, probably will not go far toward revealing the political trend in occupied Germany.

Local councils ranging in size from six to 20 members will be chosen in voting which will occur on Jan. 27 in all parts of the American Zone except in 17 small areas of greater Hesse which vote on Jan. 20.

General Clay predicted most elections will be decided on personalities rather that political partisanship with parties still in the formative stage and their platforms "inclined to be vague and generally similar."

NAZIS CAN'T VOTE

"But we are not primarily interested in trying to learn which party will prove predominant." He emphasised "we are trying to get Germans started in the process of democratic self-government." He estimated a possible total vote of 4,500,000 will be cast out of a total of 12,000,000 population in voting areas—allowing for the rule barring known Nazis from the ballot.

The military government said that surveys indicated five major political parties in the organised American zone were: Social-Democratic, Communist, Christian-Democratic Party of the Christian Social Union, Democratic and Liberal-Democratic, with 12 lesser parties.—Associated Press.

P.I. UNREST

Manila, Jan. 17.

Luis Taruc, commander of the Hukbalahap "guerillas," cabled President Truman that the current "dangerous" situation in Central Luzon "may lead to civil war" unless the government drops its pacification campaign and moves to prosecute collaborators.

The Hukbalahaps comprise an extremist organization in the area where there is most outspoken discontent over the absentee landlord system. It is in this central Luzon area that the government recently ordered thousands of submachineguns as standard equipment for government troops because of civil unrest.—Associated Press.

RADIO

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1946.

FROM THE STUDIO—CASTON d'AQUINO (TENOR) ACCOMPANIED BY E. O'NEIL SHAW AT THE PIANO.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 840 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—A Programme of Light Variety.
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Rawicz & Landauer on Two Pianos.
1.30 p.m.—Roy Fox & His Orchestra.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—A Dance Programme
7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
7.15 p.m.—News Symphony Orchestra.
7.30 p.m.—Studio—Caston d'Aquino (tenor) in a Classical and Operatic Programme, accompanied by E. O'Neil Shaw at the Piano.
8.00 p.m.—"Forces Request Hour"
9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
9.05 p.m.—"Romance & Rhythm" by NBA.
9.20 p.m.—Max Miller in the Theatre.
9.40 p.m.—George Gershwin Compositions
10.10 p.m.—De Groot & His Orchestra.
10.30 p.m.—Columbia Light Opera Company.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked: BNBA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

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